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Deputy Foreign Ministers Meet in Prague

LD221024 Prague CTK in English
1947 GMT 21 Jan 88

[Text] Prague Jan 21 (CTK)—A two-day session of deputy foreign ministers of the socialist countries, members of the U.N. organization, ended here today.

The meeting was attended by deputy foreign ministers of Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, Ukraine, Byelorussia, Poland, the GDR, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Vietnam, Mongolia, Laos, Cuba and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Stefan Murin, who presided over the session, stressed at a press conference here today that the aim of the meeting was to coordinate the efforts of the socialist countries in the struggle for nuclear, chemical and conventional disarmament in the spirit of the new thinking in international policy.

This consultative meeting was part of preparations for the third special U.N. General Assembly session which will take place in New York in June and will be devoted exclusively to the problems of disarmament, he stressed, adding that participants in the meeting also discussed the possibilities to make the activities of the disarmament conference in Geneva more effective. The discussions were marked by effort to reach a united attitude, while respecting the opinions and interests of the states involved. The road towards the realization of the Soviet foreign political initiative of January 1986—for a world without nuclear, chemical and other weapons till the end of this century is in a coordinated procedure, Murin said.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy underlined that during the two years which have passed since Mikhail Gorbachev's appeal for the liquidation of war arsenals, a favourable change in international relations has taken place. In spite of the fact that at the very beginning the enemies of the Soviet Union described this initiative as utopia, the Soviet and American representatives embarked during the Washington summit upon the road of a concrete realization of the disarmament process, he said, and underlined that the meeting in Moscow should be another significant milestone.

The philosophy of new thinking presupposes that urgent tasks will be solved immediately, wisely, openly and with the broadest possible participation of the socialist countries, the Soviet deputy foreign minister continued. The Soviet Union has already adopted a political solution in connection with the withdrawal of its troops from Afghanistan, strives for a quick settlement of the Middle East crisis, for the halting of the Iran-Iraq conflict and is against the interference of foreign naval forces in the Persian Gulf. The Soviet Union also strives for a joint solution of ecological problems which put mankind's future at risk, he pointed out.

Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Hu Suan Han [name and title as received] stressed that his country is interested in the strengthening of peace, cooperation and stability in Asia and the Pacific, and expressed the conviction that the current talks of representatives of Kampuchea with opposition leader Norodom Sihanouk will contribute to a success in the process of national reconciliation and to the solution of the so-called Kampuchean question and stability in South-East Asia. He appreciated in this connection the support granted by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to this effort.

CEMA Transport Commission Session Ends

LD211757 Prague CTK in English
1616 GMT 21 Jan 88

[Text] Prague Jan 21 (CTK)—"The 79th session of the CMEA Permanent Commission for Cooperation in Transport is the first after the 43rd (extraordinary) CMEA Session to take decision on certain changes in the structure of the CMEA bodies", Czechoslovak First Deputy Minister of Transport Rastislav Chovan told CTK after the three-day session ended here today.

He said that the session decided on putting the Permanent Commission for Civil Aviation under the competence of the Commission for Cooperation in Transport, and approved its statute.

Also discussed were changes in the number of permanent working bodies and new forms of work which would create prerequisites for its improvement.

"We agreed to substantially reduce the number of permanent working bodies to about 30 per cent of the original number, and discussed a plan of work for this year", Rastislav Chovan said.

The aim is to deal in the commission only with decisive tasks which should be solved at an intergovernmental level and exclude all problems which can be solved in direct relations of economic organizations, he added.

The session also discussed cooperation in transit flights over CMEA member countries and assistance in further development of the air transport of Cuba, Mongolia and Vietnam.

Chairman of the commission in the forthcoming year will be Bulgarian Minister of Transport Vasil Tsanov.

Representatives of the delegations were received in the course of the talks by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Pavel Hrivnak. Today, the participants were received by the Prague Mayor Frantisek Stafa. why is there a quote in this?

BRIEFS

CEMA Conference in Hanoi

A conference of the CEMA member states' domestic trade ministers began in Hanoi on 20 January. Hungary is represented by Ministerial Commissioner Zoltan Juhar. In addition to the member countries, Nicaragua is also participating as an observer, and Laos as a guest. The conference—held for the first time in Vietnam—was greeted by Deputy Prime Minister Nguen Ngoc Triu on behalf of the Hanoi government. [Text] *[Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Jan 88 p 5 AU]*

Alia Speaks at Tirana Council Meeting

AU241818 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 23 Jan 88

[Summary of speech delivered by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, at a meeting of the Tirana District People's Council on 23 January—with portions recorded]

[Text] [Begin Alia recording] Dear Comrades, the Party has always been fully informed about the work, achievements, and problems of Tirana District. This is natural because, being the state's political and administrative center, as well the most important economic, scientific, and cultural area of the country, Tirana, with its successes and weaknesses, its development and difficulties, predominates in our country's entire social activity.

Participating at this meeting of the People's Council, I avail myself of this opportunity to bring you and to all the people of the city and district of Tirana the warmest greetings and best wishes for new success in the name of the AWP Central Committee and the Presidium of the People's Assembly. [applause] [end recording]

After pointing out some successes attained in recent years by the working people of the capital and after stressing the main features of the 1988 economic and cultural plan, Comrade Ramiz Alia dwelt on some problems concerning industry and agriculture, the trade and communal service sector, science, and culture. He pointed out that mass consumer commodities constitute about 65 percent of the industrial production in Tirana District. Such a concentration of the mass consumer goods industry is a result of the implementation of the principle that production should be close to the consumer. One-tenth of the country's population lives in Tirana. It is the largest consumption center and must therefore also be the largest producer of industrial commodities and foodstuffs, an important construction site, and an example of varied and cultured service to the people.

Further on, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed that with the material-technical, organizational, and human potential that it possesses, Tirana District can produce even more than it does at present. It is a fact that in recent years the funds of the major assets of the main branches of the capital's industry have increased at a faster rate than the general production in these branches, whereas in an intensified economy the major assets and production must increase at least at the same pace. Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed that the fact that industrial production in Tirana District increased in recent years at a faster pace than the turnover funds is positive. During the eighties, production increased twice as fast as the turnover assets. This indicates a rational and efficient utilization of raw materials. Naturally, this may include some enforced savings resulting from the conditions of material-technical supplies, particularly with regard to some raw and other imported materials. Regardless of this, Tirana has had no cause to complain about shortages to any considerable extent, since for every U.S. dollar of export earnings for the district as a whole, it has received $3.00 of imports for the material expenditure of industry alone. Therefore, before insisting on the fulfillment of the imports plan in full, Tirana must think about providing more than it does today in supplying foreign markets.

Talking about the problems of the mass consumer industry, Comrade Ramiz raised detailed tasks for some of the major enterprises in this sector. The Stalin Textile Combine—he said—has been an advanced enterprise and a school of creative work on a national scale for decades on end. But a certain lag has been observed over a period of years in this great enterprise of the textile industry. Objective factors have undoubtedly exerted their influence in this, but the most important thing is that certain other subjective factors are hindering the progress of production in this enterprise. The factors that could positively change the state of affairs in the combine, Comrade Ramiz Alia said further on, are in the power of Tirana itself: the expansion of manpower and [words indistinct], technological progress, the elevation of innovative spirit, greater variety of products and increased efficiency, the strengthening of discipline and control—all this cannot be provided by anyone else. This current year must therefore be the year of the liquidation of the lag in this enterprise.

Comrade Ramiz Alia went on to deal with some questions concerning the ready-to-wear clothing industry, as well as the glass and porcelain industry. Generally speaking, the clothing industry must reach the standard of quality of exported products, he stressed. This sector must combat uniformity and must relinquish the production of some untasteful standard models. The production of clothing must be sorted out in accordance with the anthroponometric measurements and age-groups of citizens. Speaking about the porcelain, glass, and ceramics industry, Comrade Ramiz placed the stress on the need to improve technologies and instructed that the quantity and the quality of the goods produced by this sector of industry be increased and improved without losing time.

Tirana District, Comrade Ramiz went on to stress in his speech, must rely more firmly on its own agricultural and livestock production. This demand is not merely a reflection of the Party's directive that every district should be self-sufficient. Conditions have been created and factors have gradually gained strength in Tirana District, enabling agriculture to meet the needs of the population in the city and the countryside for milk, eggs, vegetables, fruit, and so forth. A production structure has been built in Tirana, which has not been applied to any other district. The development of the livestock sector and of the vegetable-growing sector has been constructed at the expense of grain production. Whereas 28 percent of the acreage has been placed directly at the

disposal of the livestock and vegetable-growing sector on a national scale, Tirana has double that figure. Thousands of hectares of land in some villages have been included prematurely in the state sector with the sole purpose of easing supplies for the capital. Priority intensification in Tirana District has a double aim, Comrade Ramiz Alia stated. Once, because it is a part of the intensification zone of the country as a whole and, once again, because of the priority given to the capital. If we add the natural conditions to all this—the suitable climate and the extensive lowland area, which constitutes about two-thirds of the entire arable acreage in the district—we see clearly the justice of our demand for increased agricultural and livestock production in this district. Agriculture in Tirana has made a visible leap in the past decade, Comrade Ramiz went on to say. Since the beginning of the eighties the general production and the income in this branch have increased at an average annual rate of, respectively, 5 percent and 5.8 percent. The fact that agricultural production in this district is marked by stability is of positive significance. Regardless of these achievements, he went on to say, Tirana has lagged in some indicators of agrarian development, particularly in the livestock sector. I will mention only two or three indicators to illustrate this. In the agricultural enterprises of Tirana District, we have, on average, 110 heads of cattle for every 100 hectares of primary forage crops, while in other districts this indicator is 1.5-2 times higher for enterprises in the lowland areas. The management of the Kamze, "Gjergj Dimitrov," and "17 November" state agricultural enterprises should reflect more on this. The favorable conditions created for them must be utilized to increase livestock production and not to lower their accountability and to remain complacent with the results attained. An average of 24 heads of cattle are kept for every 100 hectares in the agricultural cooperatives of Tirana, while the load in other neighboring districts is about 1.5 times higher. Tirana must effect changes in the livestock sector, in the fullest meaning of the word. This must begin with the eradication of euphoric concepts existing in the state apparatus and among some managers of agricultural economies who, apparently, are measuring their achievements with the shadow cast by the morning sun.

According to the current year's plan, Comrade Ramiz went on to say, the number of cattle in the state agricultural enterprises and cooperatives in Tirana District will be increased by 2,200, while the production of milk is to increase by 26 percent. The number of cattle must reach 8,000 heads in the state agricultural enterprise of Tirana, not including here the cattle in the smaller herds. In the not too distant future, the number of cattle in agricultural enterprises and cooperatives must be doubled, even if some structural changes are needed in favor of the livestock sector in order to achieve this. Comrade Ramiz went on to stress once again the party's directives that normal and satisfactory supplies for the urban population cannot be achieved without securing the normal supply of the villagers and of the population of state farms with milk and without transforming the cooperatives and the agricultural enterprises into large-scale and market-supply economies also with regard to livestock products. This must become primarily clear to the cadres and leading bodies, from the executive committee and down to the management of cooperatives and agricultural enterprises. A mistaken concept prevails among some Tirana cadres, according to whom, as long as the villages are supplied relatively well with milk—they seem to think—why bother with the creation of smaller herds? This may appear to be a logical question at first sight. But, when we notice that cooperatives exist in your district, which do not deliver any milk at all or which sell to the state much fewer products than they consume for themselves, do we also not have the right to ask: What kind of economic policy is this? This is done only in such natural economies that produce solely to meet their own needs, whereas the purpose of large-scale socialist economies is not only to meet their own needs, but also to produce as much as possible for society, for the market, and to thus increase the cash income of the cooperative. The creation of smaller herds at brigade-level is an urgent task for Tirana District, for its cooperatives and, particularly, for its agricultural enterprises.

In his speech Comrade Ramiz also dwelt on problems pertaining to the trade and communal service sectors. He pointed out that the trade network and the stock of commodities per capita of the population is higher in Tirana than elsewhere. This advantage must be better placed in the service of meeting the needs of the people, by raising service standards and civic correctness and, particularly, by strengthening control. After pointing out some achievements attained by the working people in the communal service sector in serving citizens, Comrade Ramiz posed the task of raising this further with regard to both the quantity and the variety of commodities and services, getting closer to the people in the city and in the countryside. Some reorganization may take place in this, as well as in the trade sector.

Comrade Ramiz dwelt further on in his speech on some problems pertaining to the scientific and cultural activity in the capital. The road toward the intensification and increased efficiency of the economy, he stressed, continually makes the role of science and culture in the production process and in daily life of the working people increasingly more determining. The capital must be distinguished by a lively scientific and cultural life to make the work of people easier and to regenerate their creative and spiritual capabilities. We have a larger concentration of intellectual, scientific, and cultural forces in Tirana than anywhere else. In addition to the Academy of Sciences and the higher schools, 37 other scientific institutions are functioning here. In these and other institutions, as well as in the productive sector, over 16,000 higher cadres are carrying out a scientific, managerial, and productive activity, or one-fourth of the entire army of higher cadres throughout the country. The word of the scientists, Comrade Ramiz pointed out,

must be listened to attentively and respectfully by management organs. The opinions and conclusions of scientists must be a major factor in planning and production. The state and economic organs, particularly here in Tirana, must relinquish a certain empiricism and must not view science as being an activity that is separated from production and from the advanced management of the economy and culture. Bureaucratic attitudes diminish our intellectual potential, which the party has created with so much effort and sacrifices for years on end. The various institutions, particularly those that are directed by the central departments, must relinquish a certain academic mentality, a theoretical treatment of problems, and a mechanical transplantation of ready-made solutions that disregard the country's specific conditions. Scientific institutions and higher schools must not withdraw within themselves, but must intensify their cooperation with production cadres. In our development plans, the economy and culture are taken together, Comrade Ramiz said, without being separated from each other. But the state organs in the districts sometimes view culture not as much a lively, creative, inspiring, and regenerative activity, but as a burden of budget expenditure and investments. This underrating is a consequence of the narrow concepts of some officials for the role and value of culture. But in the same way that they have material needs, our people have also spiritual demands. They demand more artistic and cultural values, in the same way that they need more material goods.

Concluding, Comrade Ramiz Alia mentioned also some problems pertaining to the organization and management of the work of state organs. The Tirana District People's Council Executive Committee, he stressed, is not an ordinary administrative body. The specific qualities of the economy and culture in the capital alone dictate the need that the executive state apparatus here should show itself to be and should affirm itself primarily as a force setting in motion the great production potential that it directs. While it is true that Tirana has a number of enterprises of a national character, which maintain direct links with the central departments, this does not mean that they should remain outside the active influence of the district state organs. The Executive Committee, Comrade Ramiz instructed, must at all times have the economic situation well in hand, not only along general lines, but also with regard to every enterprise. A more determined struggle must be waged against manifestations of liberalism and a concessionary spirit.

In conclusion, Comrade Ramiz Alia said: [Begin Alia recording] This, Comrades, is a memorable year for our Party and people. It is the year of the 80th anniversary of Comrade Enver Hoxha's birth. The Party has stated and will continue to stress this always: That the greatest honor that can be done to Comrade Enver's memory and to his deed is to remain loyal to his Marxist-Leninist teachings, to preserve like the apple of our eyes and to continually promote the most magnificent achievement created by our revolution and by our Party: Our socialist Albania, its economy, its culture, and its defense. This pledge of ours must serve all communists and all Albanian patriots as an incentive that inspires in each one of us an unprecedented mobilization at work.

Long live the party, long live the people's power. [applause] [end recording]

Alia Attends Tirana People's Council Meeting

AU232201 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 23 Jan 88

[Text] The Tirana District People's Council met this morning at the National History Museum. The meeting was also attended by deputies of the People's Assembly; heroes of socialist labor; and Party, state, and economic cadres. Comrade Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present.

Xhemal Tafaj, chairman of the Tirana District People's Council, thanked Comrade Ramiz for attending the meeting and then presented the agenda for approval. The Tirana District People's Council discussed the fulfillment of the 1987 plan and the major tasks pertaining to the 1988 draft plan, the district's 1987 budget fulfillment, and some 1987 financial indicators as well as the 1988 draft budget.

The reports delivered at the meeting and the ensuing discussions revealed that, in the course of implementing the historic decisions of the Ninth AWP Congress, the working people of Tirana District achieved a number of results in the fulfillment of the plan in various sectors of the economy. The overall industrial production plan was fulfilled 100.4 percent, 40 new production lines and units were inaugurated, and the construction and transportation plans were fulfilled, while the agricultural workers fulfilled the bread grains and vegetable production plans.

The councillors criticized some shortcomings and the nonfulfillment of plans in various sectors, which have created some deficits. The meeting came to the general conclusion that these resulted from shortcomings in managerial and organizational work.

The councillors also discussed the 1988 tasks—the industrial production plan is to be increased 33 percent, overall agricultural production is to be 13 percent higher, the volume of construction will be 15.7 percent higher, and exports will be 32.3 percent more. The people's council adopted the relevant decisions.

During the recess, Comrade Ramiz Alia mingled with the attendees and talked with councillors, vanguard workers, and district cadres. During the last session of the meeting, Comrade Ramiz Alia delivered an important speech.

Carcani Attends Durres Council Meeting

AU232139 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 22 Jan 88

[Text] The Durres District People's Council met today to examine the implementation of the 1987 plan and budget and the main directions of the work to assure the all-round fulfillment of the current year's tasks. In addition to the members of the People's Council, the meeting was also attended by deputies of the People's Assembly, chairmen of the people's councils of cities and unified villages, representatives of mass organizations, managers, specialists, vanguard workers from various sectors, and others.

Comrade Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, was also present.

The reports delivered and the ensuing discussions stressed that a number of planned tasks were fulfilled during 1987. Those at the meeting were also informed about the advanced experience of a number of enterprises, agricultural cooperatives, sectors, and brigades, that had fulfilled their tasks, while at the same time others were criticized for having failed to fulfill their tasks. The councillors asked questions about the nonfulfillment of certain categories of the plan in industry, and with regard to some agricultural products and exports. At the same time they suggested ways of fulfilling this year's tasks. The people's council adopted a number of decisions to ensure that no enterprise will incur unplanned losses, to secure the supply of villagers with milk from the smaller herds at brigade level within the first half of the year, to sow an additional 500 hectares with soya, and to increase the number of poultry in the agricultural cooperatives and enterprises.

The meeting was also addressed by Comrade Adil Carcani in the name of the Presidium of the People's Assembly. After pointing out some of the achievements of the workers of this district during 1987 in the industrial and agricultural sectors, he also congratulated those collectives that have achieved higher results. He stressed the absolute necessity of generalizing and disseminating the advanced experience, which constitutes the greater reserve existing in the economic and all other sectors, and is an important factor of development and progress, especially in the current year when the growth rate indicators are higher. He stressed that what is needed above all else is a clearer and more scientific conception of advanced experience. Its dissemination must be supported more fully and must be based on sounder organizational foundations; it must be more concrete and must be focused particularly with regard to the cultivation of corn, tobacco, cotton, forage crops, the replacement of imported raw materials with domestic ones, the quality of products, particularly cigarettes, the utilization of technological waste, and so forth. The advanced experience must also be better stimulated through moral and material incentives.

Dwelling on a number of problems pertaining to the nonfulfillment of some categories of the plan during 1987, Comrade Adil Carcani said that, as Comrade Ramiz Alia has stressed, difficulties are overcome and plans can be fulfilled only through the mobilization of all forces, through more efforts and sacrifices. He stressed particularly that the local authorities must show greater solicitude in enforcing contractual discipline, and ensuring steady supplies of materials, and in their thrifty use.

He then went on to speak about the supply of commodities to the people. He said this was the main concern of the party and must be at the center of attention of the state and economic organs, cadres, and councillors at all levels. He also stressed the need to improve the work in olive groves, whose state is unsatisfactory in the district, as well as to raise the role of agricultural enterprises and to turn them into vanguard enterprises. After mentioning some problems concerning the increased volume of transportation, the efficiency of investments, and the improvement in the economic and financial state of agricultural enterprises and cooperatives, Comrade Adil Carcani dwelt on the greater, but fully feasible tasks in 1988, which is also the year of the 80th anniversary of the birth of our unforgettable leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha. He pointed out the absolute necessity of steadily fulfilling all plans in all their qualitative and quantitative indicators, strengthening the regimen of thrift, increasing labor productivity, and uncovering supplementary resources to increase financial and foreign currency revenues. It is of decisive importance, he said, for us to rely strongly on the innovative spirit and on mass actions and for us to resolve all problems that may arise by drawing strongly on the views of the masses.

Volume Two of Hoxha's Diary Published

AU241321 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 24 Jan 88

[Text] Tirana, January 24 (ATA)—The second volume of Comrade Enver Hoxha's political diary came off the press and was put into circulation.

This volume contains materials, reflections, and notes held by Comrade Enver Hoxha during the years 1958-1959. Through it the reader will get closely acquainted with the everyday and incessant work and efforts of our beloved and unforgettable leader at the head of the party and the people for the mobilization of the broad working masses for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the targets of the Second Five-Year Plan in all the fields of the country's socialist construction, the efforts and determination of the party's leader to intensify the struggle for the denunciation of imperialism and modern revisionism, etc.

Visiting French Parliamentarians Tour Tirana

AU232209 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 22 Jan 88

[Excerpts] The group of deputies of the French National Assembly led by Deputy Michel Berson paid homage this

afternoon at the Martyrs of the Nation Cemetery and laid a wreath on the grave of the leader of the Albanian people, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

On this occasion, the French deputies were accompanied by Rolanda Dhimitri, deputy and vice-chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the People's Assembly, and by Bilal Parruca, deputy and chairman of the Tirana District War Veterans Committee.

Philippe Legrain, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the French Republic in Albania, was also present.

The group of French deputies led by Michel Berson also visited a number of institutions in Tirana. They were accompanied by Rolanda Dhimitri, deputy and vice-chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the People's Assembly.

They visited the National History Museum, where they were briefed on our people's ancient and modern history and their struggles for freedom and national independence, on the antifascist national liberation war for the country's liberation and the triumph of the people's revolution, and on the work performed in building socialism. On this occasion, Deputy Michel Berson said that the affirmation of Albania's identity throughout the centuries is reflected in the halls of this special museum. The Albanian people are undisputably proud of their freedom and independence. These are the lessons that we can draw from the great history of the Albanian people, he said

The group of French deputies also visited the Exhibition of the Economic and Cultural Development of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, where they were welcomed by Llazar Koka, chairman of the Industry Commission of the People's Assembly. They were briefed on the achievements in the fields of the economy, culture, education, the health service, and so forth. [passage omitted]

At the Enver Hoxha University of Tirana, the French guests were received by Skender Gjinushi, minister of education, and Osman Kraja, rector of this university, who briefed them on our country's successes in the field of education, on the educational and scientific activity carried out by the various faculties, and on the training of cadres and specialists for the various branches of the economy and culture. [passage omitted]

The French deputies were also received by Alfred Uci, chairman of the Albanian Committee for Culture and the Arts. Viktor Gjika, deputy of the People's Assembly and director of the New Albania Film Studio, and writer Ismail Kadare, were also present at this meeting, and talked to the guests from France about the development of culture, the arts, literature, cinematography, and so forth, and expressed opinions on exchanges between the two countries in these areas.

Leaders' Public Appearances 17-23 January

[Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts from 17-23 January reports the following public appearances of Albanian leaders (time and date of broadcast in parentheses):

Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, attended on 23 January a meeting of the Tirana District People's Council which reviewed the district's 1987 economic performance and 1988 tasks. (Tirana Domestic Albanian 1700 GMT 23 January)

Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, attended on 22 January a meeting of the Durres District People's Council to examine 1987 economic performance and 1988 tasks. (Tirana Domestic Albanian 1900 GMT 22 January)

Foto Cami, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, received on 21 January a group of French parliamentarians currently visiting Albania. (Tirana Domestic Albanian 1900 GMT 21 January)

Rita Marko, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the People's Assembly, attended on 20 January a meeting of the Vlore District People's Council to examine 1987 economic performance and 1988 tasks. (Tirana Domestic Albanian 1900 GMT 20 January)

USSR Industry Ministers Visit, Hold Talks

Received by Zhivkov

AU221521 Sofia BTA in English
1355 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Sofia, January 22 (BTA)—The current state and the excellent prospects for the development of the Bulgaro-Soviet cooperation in the chemical industry and chemical engineering show that the integrational links may be carried to a new higher level.

This conclusion was drawn at today's meeting between Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and Mr Vladimir Lukyanenko, minister of chemical and petroleum machine building of the USSR, and Mr Nikolay Olshanskiy, minister of mineral fertilizer production of the USSR.

The Bulgarian party and state leader and the Soviet ministers agreed that the implementation of the agreements on the in-depth processing of natural gas and the production of chemicals must be accelerated. The participants in the talks discussed the possibilities for starting joint production ventures whose output would be exported to other countries. The interaction in the fields of chemical engineering and in the development of automated systems for the biotechnological and chemical industry will be advanced further.

Sign Cooperation Documents

AU221010 Sofia BTA in English
1831 GMT 22 Jan 88

["Bulgaria-USSR: New Joint Enterprises"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, January 22 (BTA)—A qualitatively new stage in the ties between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union in the field of the chemical industry: This is an assessment of the results of the visit here of Mr Vladimir Lukyanenko, minister of chemical and petroleum machine building of the USSR, and Mr Nikolay Olshanskiy, minister for mineral fertilizer production of the Soviet Union. The documents they signed today with Mr Petko Danchev, president of the Biotechnological and Chemical Industry Association, envisages a qualitatively new approach to the solving of the problems of the structural, technological, investment and resources integration.

The practical conditions have been created for a transition from an exchange of goods to technological integration. The joint construction of factories and the complete structural updating of the plants in Dimitrovgrad, Stara Zagora and Plovdiv will radically improve the efficiency of the in-depth processing of natural gas and will expand the range of products. The uniting of the two countries' potential in the development of new products, including ones for export to other countries, permits the manufacture of highly automated machines and systems and the signing of long-term agreements on the utilization of the resources.

The completion of the general reconstruction of the chemical combine in Dimitrovgrad marked the end of the first stage of our cooperation, said Mr Olshanskiy. We are now entering into a new stage, the phase of the joint enterprises and the comprehensive processing of the raw materials. We have outlined the future of our cooperation in the next 6 or 7 years. I believe that it is now necessary to build new plants for the production of carbamide in the Dimitrovgrad combine and to start the production of methanol in the city of Stara Zagora in order to achieve complete processing of the raw material. We know how to do this, and I believe that with our technical assistance and with the cooperation of the other socialist countries, we will be able to fulfill the plans we have adopted at our talks.

Mr Lukyanenko said that the main aim of the "Khimbiomash" Bulgaro-Soviet enterprise is to improve the technical level of the chemical equipment, which for its part will facilitate the fulfilment of the tasks set for Bulgaria's chemical industry. The enterprise will pursue a united technological policy. It was agreed to produce 8 systems for the manufacturing of synthetic protein from vegetable by-products.

An agreement was signed on the setting up of the Bulgaro-Soviet Enterprise "Agrokhim" and the establishment of a joint Soviet-Bulgarian organization for coordinating the economic and techno-scientific cooperation in the production of mineral fertilizers and chemicals for plant protection.

Equipment for Joint Space Flight in Moscow

AU231727 Sofia BTA in English
1539 GMT 23 Jan 88

["Preview to the Bulgarian-Soviet Space Flight"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, January 23 (BTA)—The flight specimens of the equipment made in Bulgaria for the second Bulgaro-Soviet space flight, planned for June this year, arrived in Moscow. For the project, known under the name of "Shipka" in the scientific circles, the Bulgarian scientists have developed 9 systems, by means of which there will be carried out 40 experiments. The Bulgarian cosmonaut will work with them for about 45 hours and the experiments will be continued by the other inhabitants of the "Mir" Space Station.

On the Soviet side the project is headed by Vyacheslav Balebanov, deputy director of the Institute of Space Research of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Following is his assessment of the quality of the Bulgarian equipment published in the OTECHESTVEN FRONT daily.

"Bulgaria has long been engaging in space research. You have excellent specialists in this field, which has found expression in the development of the present equipment. In comparison with 1979 (the first Soviet-Bulgarian flight took place then) we are now working in a new area of research—astrophysics. The material science project is on an exceptionally high level. Till 1979 the "Khrista-lizator" equipment had only one channel, and now it has 19. The same pertains to medico-biological research. The "Bulgaria-1300 II" project had a 32-channel spectrometric system and now the "Spectrum 256" system, which the "Progress-36" space ship is to deliver to the "Mir" Space Station in May, has 256 channels ... The Western countries plan to develop and put into orbit a similar instrument with 128 channels in 1989."

The areas of the "Shipka" project which the Bulgarian specialists regard as priority ones are four: space physics, space material science, remote sensing of the earth and space biology and medicine.

Metro Project Protocol Signed With Soviets

AU222055 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian
2030 GMT 22 Jan 88

[Text] A protocol was signed in the Sofia City People's Council on the fifth conference to monitor the implementation of the Soviet-Bulgarian agreements for rendering technical assistance in the construction of the first operational section of the Sofia metropolitan railway. The protocol provides for equipment and construction equipment, including technical documentation, to the value of over R13 million to be supplied to our metro builders during 1988. The document was signed by Boycho Aleksiyev, deputy chairman of Sofia City People's Council, and Aleksandr Garkusha, deputy minister of transport construction of the USSR.

Tanchev Receives PDRY Agrarian Delegation

AU231949 Sofia BTA in English
1845 GMT 23 Dec 88

[Text] Sofia, January 23 (BTA)—Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union (BZNS) and first vice president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received a delegation of the Peasants' Union of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], led by Mr. Ahmad 'Ubayb Ibn Zuhr, secretary general of the union, who are paying a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the BZNS.

Exchanging opinions on international issues, the two sides stressed the importance of the visit of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev to the United States and of the Soviet-American treaty eliminating intermediate and shorter range nuclear missiles. They expressed support for this victory of common sense and political realism.

The talks discussed the tense situation in the Middle East. They pointed to the important role of the Soviet initiative for convening an international conference on the Middle East in seeking a solution to the crisis.

World Scientists' Federation Committee Meets

AU231935 Sofia BTA in English
1834 GMT 23 Jan 88

["For a New International Scientific Order"—BTA headline]

[Text] Varna, January 23 (BTA)—"For us our meeting in Bulgaria is very important," Prof Jean-Marie Legue of France, chairman of the World Federation of Scientific Workers, told a BTA correspondent today. "It is taking place at a time when the idea for forming a new international scientific order has become ripe. This step is necessitated by the rapid change taking place in technological and scientific progress and by the new phenomena in mankind's modern life—disarmament, the U.S. "Star Wars" project. The establishing of a new international scientific order would raise the social responsibility of the scientists and of science as such. It would direct research and the potentials of the scientists to the right field—to meeting the needs of life and to the millions of people of our planet. There can be no doubt that the peoples of the developing countries are most interested in the establishing of such an order. But other peoples too, including those of the most advanced states, are also showing interest because they have problems too.

We are now concentrating on the solution of such global problems as ecology, power engineering, industrial and other activities and their reflection on the living environment," Prof Jean-Marie Legue said.

Today the chairman of the World Federation of Scientific Workers opened a session of the Scientific Policy Committee—the most important auxiliary body of the federation, at the "Frederic Joliot-Curie" International House of Scientists in Varna.

Session Concludes

AU241956 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian
1830 GMT 24 Jan 88

[Text] On 24 January at the International Club of the Scientists near Varna the regular annual session of the Committee on Scientific Policy of the World Federation of Scientific Workers ended. Program on the strategic directions of scientific development until the year 2000 was adopted. The participants also adopted specific decisions on the future tasks of science; the possibilities of solving the global problems; criteria of positive and negative factors of scientific research with a view to correcting the present violation of the planet's ecological balance; and the role of the scientific responsibility of science and the scientists in modern society.

In the concluding speech, Prof Dr Jean-Marie Legue from France highly evaluated the committee's work. He also stressed the contribution of the Bulgarian scientists to the federation's activity.

Measures Adopted on Quake Restoration
AU251159 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Jan 88 pp 1, 6

[Stefan Severin report: "Upsurge in Restoring the Afflicted Regions"]

[Text] The activities of the past year related to restoring the regions of Strazhitsa and Popovo, which were afflicted by the earthquake, show that the tasks are diversified, complex, and great. This forces us to improve the organization of labor, construct a new principled system of material-technical supply in order to ensure the normal conduct of the restoration and construction process, and implement the measures adopted by the party and the government in time and in a high-quality manner. Those were the recommendations made by Comrade Todor Zhivkov during his 29 December 1987 visit to Strazhitsa.

In the spirit of these recommendations a national conference of the participants in the restoration work from all over the country took place in Sofia on 22 January. It was chaired by Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers

Grigor Stoichkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, analyzed last year's activity in Strazhitsa and Popovo, and the significant work which has been accomplished in restoring the afflicted regions, as well as the tasks which must be implemented in 1988 and in the following years.

The Council of Ministers has adopted Decree No. 2 on additional measures and perfecting the labor organization in overcoming the consequences of the earthquake. The restoration work and the construction of new objects has been entrusted to the hands of the economic organizations as a state commission. The "Construction and Construction Industry" Association will create a new organization of construction, which will correspond to the large relevant tasks, and will apply new and progressive forms, introduce new construction systems and instruments, and broadly apply piece-work in paying labor wages. The labor collectives will be incorporated into the process of restoration.

The system and procedures related to preparing, planning, and approving the projects, and the very process of construction will be simplified. The Municipal People's Councils in Strazhitsa and Popovo have received the right to solve on the spot all problems related to expropriating, repairing, and constructing the apartment houses.

The alleviations granted to the citizens engaged in construction on the basis of cost-accounting represent an important element of the decree.

According to them:

The citizens can acquire construction materials, hydrated lime, construction, electrical, and canalization fixtures, concrete and reinforced concrete, and so forth at wholesale prices;

Services are provided in everything related to construction mechanization and transportation according to the tariffs of the socialist organizations;

The planning and accounting documents, investment control, and technological instruction will be provided without any payment;

The citizens will receive 30 percent of the value of the newly constructed apartments from the "Labor Wage" Fund, determined by the Decree on Real Estate Property Prices;

The materials from the destroyed houses can be freely used without any payment.

This is a serious precondition of massively attracting the population to constructing their own apartments. These stimuli will be in effect until the end of 1990.

Construction work to the tune of 107 million leva will be completed during 1988 in Strazhitsa and Popovo. It will include the restoration of 17 industrial plants, 15 schools, 16 children's establishments, and 20 medical establishments. Some 55 million leva have been allocated only for the restoration of apartments in the two regions. All this will be accomplished according to a strenuous (for our country) construction program.

In order to accomplish this it is necessary to improve the existing and consolidated form of the uniform leadership of investing, planning, constructing, cleaning debris, and supplying the material and equipment. A competition will be announced on constructing Strazhitsa's city center and the most important public buildings, which will be subjected to a public discussion. The leaders of the construction organizations will give priority to supplying the construction sites with the necessary workers and technical assistance, and will send their best brigades and technical leaders. A prolonged work-day will be used, and whenever necessary—two shifts. The control of the implementation of the tasks will be personally undertaken by the leaders of the construction organizations. There will be a permanent report on the implementation of the program. The production-technical bases in Strazhitsa and Popovo must be ready by the end of March.

The system of material-technical supply will decisively change and improve. For the first time in our country an experiment will be conducted for organizing shops for

the supply of construction materials. The control activity will be enhanced and the need of transportation and loading and unloading equipment will be satisfied. Priority will be given to the production of materials, articles, and equipment, which are necessary for the restoration work. The territorial units—mayorships, municipalities, and oblasts—will have the main responsibility for the comprehensive implementation of the program and for more actively mobilizing the people from the afflicted areas.

In his concluding speech Comrade Georgi Atanasov stressed that during this year a real upsurge in restoring the afflicted regions must be accomplished, and that this is a national, social, humane, and political task, whose implementation requires the total implementation of the forces and a high civil responsibility.

The conference was attended by Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of internal affairs, leaders of associations and economic trusts, and representatives of Lovech and Razgrad Oblasts.

BTA Chief Discusses Upcoming BCP Conference

AU221933 Sofia BTA in English
1645 GMT 22 Jan 88

["Before the BCP National Conference"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, January 22 (BTA)—The National Conference of the Bulgarian Communist Party will be opened on January 28, 1988. It will discuss "Restructuring and the Further Construction of Socialism in Bulgaria." Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, will deliver an opening speech.

It was announced at a press conference here today that the materials for the national conference will be discussed and approved at a plenum of the BCP CC scheduled for Sunday, January 24.

Mr Boyan Trayov, director general of BTA, told journalists today that 3,226 delegates have been elected for the conference. The 472 guests, members of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and nonparty members have [been] invited to attend the forum. "This will make the party forum broader, as it will represent the entire party and the nation in general," said Mr Traykov.

He pointed to two important characteristics of the preparatory work for the conference. The first is that during the period after the July Plenum of the BCP CC of 1987, as well as during the election campaign of the delegates for the conference, the concept on the further construction of socialism in Bulgaria was broadly discussed and was met with great interest and approval by the people. The second characteristic is that the conference will surely mobilize and organize the people's forces and capacities for the realisation of the radical breakthrough, for renovation and achievement of a qualitatively new condition of the socialist society.

The BTA director general also spoke about the cheerful atmosphere in the whole country on the eve of the party forum. The high economic performance registered in January bears witness to the civic, labour and political activisation. The people await the party conference with a heightened sense of responsibility and a pronounced moral and political unity.

Keen interest is shown in the National BCP Conference abroad: So far more than 150 foreign reporters have applied for accreditation. The press centre organised in Sofia's Park Hotel Moskva will arrange for the meetings with senior party and state officials and business executives, who will familiarize them with the processes of restructuring in Bulgaria.

All sessions of the conference will be broadcast live on radio and television, as was the case with the 12th and the 13th Congresses of the BCP.

Conference Agenda Approved

AU241615 Sofia BTA in English
1600 GMT 24 Jan 88

[Text] Sofia, January 24 (BTA)—A plenum of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party was held today.

Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, made a speech on the general principles of the report for the national conference of the BCP and of the draft resolution of the conference.

After the discussions the Central Committee of the BCP unanimously approved the general principles of the report for the party conference and the draft resolution.

It was decided for the agenda of the party conference to be:

Report by Mr Todor Zhivkov "On Reconstruction and the Further Building of Socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria".

The plenum also discussed an organizational issue. It coopted Stoyan Kostov Ovcharov, minister of economy and planning, as member of the CC of the BCP.

The session of the CC of the BCP was also attended by the secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party.

Economic Report for 3-23 January

AU231917 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its broadcasts from 3 through 23 January 1988 carries the following economic report (time and date of newscast given in parentheses):

Vratsa—The Vratsa Chemical Combine has started building a new production facility for the rare gases xenon and krypton, at present imported from abroad. The production cycle will be waste-free, based on the use of liquid ammonia (1400 GMT 9 January).

Leaders Public Appearances 14-23 Jan

AU232205 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its newcasts, the Sofia press, and BTA during the 17-23 January monitoring period report the following public appearances of Bulgarian leaders (sourceline of each report given in parentheses):

The following leaders attended the accountability-election conference of the Sofia City BCP organization in Sofia on 14 January: Todor Zhivkov, Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Markov, Nacho Papazov, Vasil Tsanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Emil Khristov, and Stoyan Mikhaylov. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Jan 88 p 1, 2)

Yordan Yotov, Petur Dyulgerov, Georgi Yordanov, and Stoyan Mikhaylov stood on guard at the coffin and participated in a funeral meeting in Sofia on 18 January to mark the passing of Kamen Kalchev, eminent Communist, writer, and public figure. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 18 Jan 88)

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, received Vadim Loginov, deputy minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, in Sofia on 19 January. (Sofia BTA in English 1749 GMT 19 Jan 88) In Sofia on 22 January he received two visiting Soviet industry ministers. (Sofia BTA in English 1355 GMT 22 Jan 88)

Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received two Soviet ministers, Vladimir Lukyanenko and Nikolay Olshanskiy, in Sofia on 21 January. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 21 Jan 88) In Sofia on 22 January he chaired a national conference on the repair work in Strazhitsa and Popovo. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 22 Jan 88)

Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, attended the signing in Sofia on 19 January of an agreement to set up a Bulgarian cultural and information center in Moscow. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 19 Jan 88)

Ognyan Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, attended the opening of a medical equipment exhibition in Sofia on 19 January. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 19 Jan 88)

Stoyan Markov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, also attended the opening of the medical equipment exhibition in Sofia on 19 January. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 19 Jan 88)

Grigor Stoichkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, officially opened new and updated production capacities at the Dimitrovgrad Chemical Combine on 21 January. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 21 Jan 88) In Sofia on 22 January he presented a progress report at the national conference on the repair work in Strazhitsa and Popovo. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 22 Dec 88)

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and minister of culture, science, and education, attended the signing in Sofia on 19 January of the agreement on a Bulgarian center in Moscow. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 19 Jan 88) In Sofia on 22 January he chaired the inaugural meeting of the national committee for Bulgaria's participation in the UN-organized decade of culture. (Sofia BTA in English 1353 GMT 22 Jan 88)

Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received Rashid Muhammad Thabit, a visiting member of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, in Sofia on 18 January. (Sofia BTA in English 1809 GMT 18 Jan 88)

CSSR 'Fully Supports' USSR Mideast Initiative

LD221845 Prague CTK in English
1804 GMT 22 Jan 88

[Text] Prague Jan 22 (CTK)—Czechoslovakia fully supports the latest Soviet initiative for an immediate political solution of the Middle East crisis contained in Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's January 19 letter to the U.N. secretary general, Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry Spokesman Dusan Rovensky said today.

"We join the appeal for immediate start of consultations on this question in the U.N. Security Council and for efficient steps to be sought to speed up the holding of a full international conference on the Middle East as the only real road to a just and comprehensive settlement of the situation in the area," he said.

He voiced the conviction that the Soviet proposal will draw effective support from the whole international community and this combined effort will overcome the obstinate attitude of Israel which blocks a peaceful settlment in the Middle East.

Dusan Rovensky went on to say that the first step to the realization of the Soviet proposal should be an early meeting of the Security Council whose members should seek together possibilities of solving the situation in occupied lands and a general settlement in the Middle East.

The uprising of the Palestinian inhabitants of occupied lands is a clear expression of their political will to put an end to the Israeli occupation and assert their inalienable national rights.

Israel's obstinate refusal of a political solution of the Palestinian issue through a full international conference on the Middle East dangerously increases tension in the area and has a bad influence on international relations, the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Chnoupek Receives USSR's Petrovskiy

LD222312 Prague Domestic Service in Czech
1730 GMT 22 Jan 88

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, received Vladimir Petrovskiy, Soviet deputy minister of foreign affairs, for a friendly talk at the end of his stay in Prague. The officials reviewed a broad range of issues concerning multilateral diplomacy and the work of international organizations.

Bohuslav Chnoupek highly commended the Soviet Union's vanguard role in promoting the practical application of new political thinking. He also pointed out the need to further enhance coordination between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

Jakes Congratulates Shevardnadze on Birthday

LD250805 Prague CTK in English
1459 GMT 24 Jan 88

[Text] Prague Jan 24 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes has congratulated Soviet Communist Party Politburo Member and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze on his 60th birthday.

In a letter, Milos Jakes appreciated Eduard Shevardnadze's work in responsible party and state functions and his effort to strengthen the cohesion and unity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement. He stressed Shevardnadze's personal contribution to the struggle for peace and victory of socialist ideas in the world.

Milos Jakes also stressed his service to the promotion of friendship and fraternal cooperation between the Communist Parties and nations of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

Cooperation Talks With Hungary Open 22 Jan

Marjai, Delegation Arrive

LD222338 Budapest MTI in English
2035 GMT 22 Jan 88

[Text] Prague, January 22 (MTI)—Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, minister of trade, arrived in Prague Friday. The co-chairman of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian economic, technical and scientific cooperation committee is to hold talks with his Czechoslovak partner, Pavel Hrivnak, deputy prime minister.

Strougal Receives Marjai

LD232010 Prague CTK in English
1255 GMT 23 Jan 88

[Text] Prague Jan 23 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here today Joszef Marjai, Hungarian deputy premier and minister of trade, currently taking part in a working meeting of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian committee for economic, scientific and technological cooperation.

They discussed a broad range of questions of joint interest, especially changes in bilateral economic cooperation, specialization in industry, joint ventures and direct contacts.

Lubomir Strougal briefed the guest on the course of the restructuring and economic reform in Czechoslovakia. Joszef Marjai talked about the changes which have taken place in Hungary at the governmental level and the acceleration of some targets of the country's economic program.

Also present was Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Pavel Hrivnak.

Cooperation Committee Meets

LD232011 Prague CTK in English
1210 GMT 23 Jan 88

[Text] Prague Jan 23 (CTK)—A working meeting of chairmen of the two parts of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian committee for economic, scientific and technological cooperation—Pavol Hrivnak, Czechoslovak deputy premier, and Joszef Marjai, Hungarian deputy premier and trade minister, took place here today.

They discussed the fulfilment of the intentions of the two countries' economic development, reviewed the results achieved in the development of bilateral economic relations and the fulfilment of the conclusions of last year's meeting of the Czechoslovak and Hungarian premiers.

They stressed the significance of the deepening of bilateral cooperation in general engineering, chemical and consumer industries, nuclear energy, microelectronics and electrical engineering. They also dealt with further development of the international socialist division of labour and coordination of national economic plans for 1991-1995.

MTI Reports on Talks

LD232158 Budapest MTI in English
1704 GMT 23 Jan 88

[Text] Prague, January 23 (MTI)—Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and minister of trade, and Pavel Hrivnak, deputy prime minister of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the co-chairman of the Hungarian-Czechoslovak Economic and Technical and Scientific Cooperation Commission, held talks in Prague Saturday.

The sides reviewed the state of fulfilment of the resolutions approved at the Budapest meeting of the prime ministers last August, evaluated the development of bilateral goods turnover in 1987, and exchanged views on the government-level tasks related to mutual goods deliveries in 1988.

The parties turned particular attention to opportunities of Hungarian participation in the production of Skoda cars, issues related to the building of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros Barrage System, and to extending cooperation in micro-electronics, chemical industry and light industry. Jozsef Marjai visited the Skoda car factory in Mlada Boleslav.

During the day Jozsef Marjai met Lubomir Strougal, prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Concluding his programme in Prague, Jozsef Marjai is to return to Budapest Saturday evening.

FRG's Kohl Interviewed Prior to 26 Jan Visit

LD242001 Prague CTK in English
1853 GMT 24 Jan 88

[Text] Prague Jan 24 (CTK)—West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl regards his visit to Czechoslovakia on January 26-27 as important for the development of relations between the two neighbouring states which can contribute even more to the creation of a peaceful order in Europe, he said in an interview with RUDE PRAVO to be carried by the Czechoslovak daily tomorrow.

"We should therefore put bigger emphasis on what we have in common and look to the future. We created by the Prague Treaty of 1973 foundations for cooperation between our countries on which we can build further. Our objective is good neighbourhood. The political dialogue should be more intensive and regular at all levels," Helmut Kohl said.

He described West German-Czechoslovak economic cooperation as satisfactory and voiced the conviction that both countries want to promote their economic relations. The West German industry is ready to expand cooperation, including joint ventures. The FRG and Czechoslovakia have already concluded over 80 agreements on cooperation.

Asked about the possibility of finding a solution satisfactory for Czechoslovakia and the FRG both of which have offered to host an economic forum, Helmut Kohl told RUDE PRAVO: "I suggested two years ago the organization of a multilateral conference on economic cooperation in Europe. This proposal was submitted at the initiative of the Federal Republic of Germany by the European Community at the Vienna follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The Czechoslovak Government—supported by other states of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance—later suggested that an economic forum be convened."

He voiced the view that "success of the conference depends to a great extent on participation. We want to invite not only representatives of large enterprises already engaged in East-West trade, but also win small and medium-sized enterpreneurs. This would be easier if the event took place in the FRG," Helmut Kohl said inter alia.

As regards the Czechoslovak and GDR Governments' proposal to hold talks on the creation of a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons in Central Europe, the chancellor said that "on the basis of well-considered reasons, the Federal Government does not regard proposals to create zones or corridors free of nuclear and chemical weapons as suitable steps to improve security in Europe. One or another territory is not threatened by weapons stationed there, but by weapons aimed at it... The Federal Government therefore resolutely supports

efforts for the reduction and limitation of nuclear weapons to the lowest possible level and for a world-wide and extensive ban on chemical weapons, naturally under strict verification rules."

RUDE PRAVO asked Helmut Kohl about his view of the lesson from the period of Nazi expansiveness and aggresiveness.

"This period, the Second World War and its consequences rank among the darkest chapters of history. The Nazi aggressive policy inflicted much suffering on the nations of Europe and also the Czech and Slovak nations. We do not want to push this bitter experience into the background. On the contrary, we must take a lesson from it to make it possible for our children and the new generation to live in a peaceful world. We thus strive for cooperation and understanding with all our neighbours in the West as well as the East."

Cuban Deputy Premier Arrives on Short Visit

LD241621 Prague CTK in English
1455 GMT 24 Jan 88

[Text] Prague Jan 24 (CTK)—Cuban Deputy Premier Pedro Miret Prieto, Politburo member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, arrived here Sunday for a short working visit.

He was welcomed at the airport by Alternate Member of the Presidium and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Josef Haman.

Bilak Receives SED Official in Prague

LD212019 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1748 GMT 21 Jan 88

[Text] Prague, 21 Jan 88 (ADN)—Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Guenter Sieber, member of the Central Committee and head of the International Affairs Department of the SED Central Committee in Prague on Thursday.

The talk centered on issues on the shaping of exchanges of delegations and experiences of both parties in the years 1988 and 1989 and cooperation between communist and workers' parties at this especially momentous time in the struggle for the securing of peace.

The meeting was also attended by Michal Stefanek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and head of the International Policy Department of the Central Committee, and GDR Ambassador Helmut Ziebart.

Bilak Leaves for Visit to Syria, Greece

LD241533 Prague CTK in English
1343 GMT 24 Jan 88

[Text] Prague Jan 24 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium Member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak today left for Syria and Greece on working visits.

Vasil Bilak was invited by the Leadership of the Syrian Ba'th Arab Socialist Party and the leadership of the Greek Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK).

He was seen off at the airport by Jan Fojtik, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium alternate member and Central Committee secretary, and other officials.

Strougal Receives Afghanistan's 'Amin

LD212144 Prague CTK in English
2025 GMT 21 Jan 88

[Text] Prague Jan 21 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received today Afghan First Depurty Premier Sayyed 'Amanuddin 'Amin to discuss further possibilities of cooperation between their countries which has been on the rise in recent years.

They discussed the possibility to expand economic relations to the Afghan private sector which is still prevalent even in the industry.

Sayyed 'Amanuddin 'Amin, who came to Czechoslovakia on January 17, spoke about the policy of national reconciliation as the only way to the return of peaceful life to Afghanistan. Lubomir Strougal voiced his government's full support for this policy and said a program of economic cooperation should be prepared to correspond with the new conditions taking shape in Afghanistan.

Rohlicek Receives Visitor

LD242111 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1530 GMT 24 Jan 88

[Text] First Deputy Prime Minister Sayyed 'Amanuddin 'Amin, who is visiting the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia at the head of a state and private sector delegation of the Republic of Afghanistan, concluded his last round of talks with Rohlicek, first deputy prime minister of the Republic of Czechoslovakia.

During the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of good understanding and friendship, the two sides expressed their wish for the expansion of economic cooperation, in particular practical steps toward the establishment of various Afghan-Czech industrial schemes.

Ministry Note on Vienna Follow-up Meeting

AU221103 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Jan 88 p 7

[CTK report: "From Confrontation to Dialogue; Statement by Spokesman for the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the Vienna Follow-up Meeting"]

[Text] Prague (CTK)—Czechoslovakia attaches exceptional importance to a constructive course for what is already the fifth round of the follow-up meeting of the signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act, which begins on 22 January, and to making a decisive contribution to its successful conclusion. We are convinced that the conclusion of the meeting would constitute a notable stimulus for the further development of all spheres of the all-European process, Dusan Rovensky, spokesman for the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has said.

For Czechoslovakia, a state located on the line of direct contact between two military-political groupings, ensuring and strengthening European security is of particular importance. We are of the opinion that the continuing positive changes in the international situation, especially the signing of the treaty on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles, also creates favorable prerequisites for further progress in that sphere. It is necessary to make maximum use of these new opportunities at the consultations of the 23 countries with regard to accelerating the work on the mandate for future deliberations on the reduction of armed forces and conventional armament from the Atlantic to the Urals. The same effort will have to be made to achieve progress in discussing measures aimed at strengthening trust and security on the European continent.

It will also be necessary to find generally acceptable solutions on issues concerning trade, industrial, scientific-technical, and ecological cooperation. We wish that our proposal to convene an economic forum of the CSCE signatory states in Prague will also contribute to this.

We will strive to have the problem of the human dimension of the Helsinki process transferred from the sphere of confrontation to the sphere of cooperation. Therefore, we regard the realization of the proposal to convene a conference on the development of humanitarian cooperation in Moscow as one of the primary tasks. We consider mutual respect for the interests of the signatories of the Final Act to be the vital prerequisite for progress in the entire broad spectrum of humanitarian cooperation, including human rights.

In the course of the fifth round of the Vienna follow-up meeting, the Czechoslovak delegation, together with the Warsaw Pact's delegations, will make active use of all possibilities arising from the favorable development of the current international situation and the process of restructuring and democratizing life in the CSSR in the interest of raising the all-European process to a qualitatively higher level. However, the successful course of the meeting requires good will and preparedness from other participants, from all participating states.

New Rules Issued on Foreign Currency Accounts

LD211709 Prague CTK in English 1524 GMT 21 Jan 88

[Text] Prague Jan 21 (CTK)—Czechoslovak citizens will have the possibility to open accounts in freely convertible currencies, draw from them and use the money for instance for their tourist trips abroad.

This was announced here today by Czechoslovak Deputy Finance Minister Frantisek Pavelka who informed journalists of new regulations concerning foreign currency accounts entering into effect on April 1, 1988. Under these regulations, every Czechoslovak citizen will be able to open a foreign currency account if he or she has gained freely convertible currencies in a legal way, e.g. in the form of a present or heritage. Accounts can also be set up by those who work abroad for a long period or people who save some means during their short-time business trips. The basic deposit must not be lower than a set minimum level for which the sum of 500 dollars is being considered now, Frantisek Pavelka said. Further deposits must be at least 20 dollars.

The deputy minister said that one of the main reasons for the new regulations is to give Czechoslovak citizens wide possibilities of travelling.

The money deposited on the account can be used for purchases of goods or services abroad as well as for private tourist trips to the West. Means can also be provided for these purposes from the accounts for close relatives. Interests are expected to vary from 2-4 per cent depending on the period of notice, and the account owner will have the right to decide whether the interest will be paid in foreign currency or in Czechoslovak Crowns. At present, there are about 5,000 Czechoslovak citizens owning foreign currency accounts.

It will be also possible to gain foreign currency to cover travel expenses on individual tourist trips to the West by way of application for a hard currency allowance from the bank or from money gifts sent from abroad or deposited by Western tourists in a special account at the State Bank. About 1,000 such gifts, made possible from November 15, 1987, have been received by the bank to date and 400 of them have been already used by Czechoslovak citizens for foreign travels, Frantisek Pavelka said.

New Decree on Private Enterprise Outlined

AU251233 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Jan 88 p 4

[Article by Josef Novotny, legislative section of the Ministry of Interior of the Czech SR: "Sale of Products and Provision of Services"; opening paragraph is newspaper's introduction]

[Text] On the basis of brief reports in the media, RUDE PRAVO is receiving many requests from its readers concerning the new legal measures in the area of the sale of goods and the provision of services by citizens, including the economic renting out of premises belonging to socialist organizations. Because of the importance of these measures, we have asked Josef Novotny, doctor of law, from the legislative section of the Ministry of Interior of the Czech SR, to provide an explanation:

A new decree of the Government of the Czech SR (and a similar decree of the Government of the Slovak SR) on the sale of goods and the provision of other services by citizens on the basis of authorization by the National Committee will go into force on 1 February 1988. This legal codification supplants the currently valid Decree of the Government of the Czech SR No. 154 of 1982 and establishes better conditions for satisfying the needs of the population, especially with respect to services in the sectors of the local economy, production and consumer cooperatives,and the sale of goods, including the preparation of meals, snacks, and beverages.

In some cases these services are now provided under difficult conditions or on such a small scale that they are unprofitable for socialist organizations. As a result, these organizations do not devote attention to them, which is negatively reflected in the inadequate meeting of citizens' needs (in the poor standard of services, for example, in long terms of delivery, inadequate supplies, closures of stores or public catering establishments, and the like).

In the 5 years since the Decree of the Government of the Czech SR No. 154 of 1982 went into force, the number of authorizations issued by national committees for the provision of services more than doubled. Nevertheless, some shortcomings of the decree have also become evident, consisting, in particular, in the fact that authorizations could be issued only for those services that were listed in the government decree. The need has also become apparent not to confine the validity of the authorization to the territorial area of the national committee which it issued and to permit that services be provided not only for citizens, but also for some organizations. The existing legal codification also did not make it possible for citizens to provide services in stores, business premises, or facilities of socialist organizations that provide services, which would be relinquished to citizens for temporary use.

The new government decree therefore rules that on the basis of an authorization issued by a local, municipal district, or city national committee (hereafter referred to as national committee) and in the interest of satisfying material needs, a citizen may, in return for payment, perform for other citizens or, if need be, also for organizations jobs and operations, including the preparation of meals and beverages (hereafter referred to as services). The national committee may issue authorizations for all types of services, with the exception of repairs within the period of guaranty and those services, the provision of which legal regulations reserve to socialist organizations (this applies, for example, to transport services) or the provision of which by citizens is subject to special regulations. Authorizations issued by national committees thus do not apply, for example, to the sale of domestically manufactured or processed products, which is governed by the Law on Domestic Trade, or to the provision of temporary private accommodation, which is subject to the Decree of the Government of the Czech SR No. 63 of 1984.

The new legal codification further permits citizens to provide services also in stores, business premises, or facilities of socialist organizations that provide services (hereafter referred to as premises) and which these organizations, following the receipt of authorization from the national committee, relinquish to the citizen for temporary use on a contract basis. This form should be used, in particular, in selling goods, meals, snacks, and beverages, in ensuring the operation of cloakrooms, sanitary facilities, parking lots, or public pools, and in safeguarding a more effective provision of services in the sectors of local economy and production and consumer cooperatives.

Aside from this, services can also be rendered in facilities of socialist organizations such as houses of culture, theaters, cinemas, sports grounds, or public pools without these premises being relinquished to citizens for temporary use. A citizen may also provide services in facilities which are in his own possession or in his use.

If services are to be rendered on premises belonging to socialist organizations, the authorization is issued, on the basis of the citizen's request, by the national committee in the locality of the premises, following the delivery of a positive opinion by the organization. In other cases the authorization is issued by the national committee in the locality of the citizen's location for the provision of services. The citizen's location means, for example, the place where he accepts orders, where he makes, repairs, or processes goods, where he sells goods, and where it is possible to address a complaint in the event that it was not lodged immediately after the provision of the service. In most cases the location for the provision of services will be identical with the citizen's permanent place of residence. The validity of the authorization is not confined to the area within the jurisdiction of the national committee which issued it.

The question is frequently being asked for whom an authorization may be issued. This is quite simple. It may be issued for any citizen above 18 with a clean record [bezuhonny] who has the requisite qualification, should the nature of the service require one, or, where appropriate, who is physically fit and able to perform the service or possesses a special certificate of competence where legal regulations require one. The citizen may provide services with the help of his or her husband, wife, children who have completed compulsory school

attendance, parents, common-law spouse, old-age pensioners, and other citizens who perform this activity next to their main employment. The number of these assistants is not limited but they, too, must have a clean record and the physical fitness that may be required by the nature of the service. The circle of persons entitled to help the citizen will be designated by the national committee in its authorization. The citizen may provide services both next to his main employment and as his sole occupation.

The citizen is entitled to provide services and purchase goods that are to be sold or used to provide other services at prices according to price regulations and price decisions of the relevant agencies and organizations. Goods that are to be sold or used to prepare meals and beverages will be purchased by the citizen from the socialist organization that relinquished to him the premises for temporary use; from production, marketing, or retailing organizations; and—in harmony with the appropriate regulations—also from citizens, from their small-scale agricultural production and gathering of mushrooms and berries. They may also be obtained from the citizen's own agricultural production or gathering of mushrooms and berries.

The Federal Ministry of Finance will issue a decree, whereby citizens selling goods will be entitled to a reduction of the retail price. In the case of retailing activities, this reduction will be the source of the citizen's income. To permit citizens who provide services to make their purchases directly from production and marketing organizations, the Ministry of Trade of the Czech SR will grant to food industry organizations administered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food of the Czech SR, to organizations administered by the Ministry of Industry, and to marketing organizations that come into question as suppliers of goods to citizens permits to engage in trade activities.

The pension and health insurance of citizens who provide services is governed, as heretofore, by the pertinent generally valid legal regulations. The citizens' income will be taxed in accordance with the income tax regulations.

It is not the aim of this answer to cover all the details of the new legal codification, but to reply to citizens' questions concerning its main principles. The decree of the Government of the Czech SR naturally contains a number of other specific provisions concerning, for example, the citizen's application for an authorization to provide services, the national committee's procedure in issuing the authorization, the possibility of withdrawing the authorization, the termination of the provision of services, the proper features of a contract on relinquishing premises for temporary use, as well as the bearing of the new decree on authorizations issued under previous regulations. In this connection I note that authorizations for the provision of services issued under the Decree of the Government of the Czech SR No. 154 of 1982 retain their validity, with the territorial restriction of these authorizations being dropped.

Government Reviews Scientific Development

LD212234 Prague CTK in English 1901 GMT 21 Jan 88

[Text] Prague Jan 21 (CTK)—The Czechoslovak Government discussed a report on the implementation of programs aimed at extending the participation of children and young people in scientific and technological development at its session today.

It was stated that during the last three years the adopted program has been worked out and gradually implemented by respective branches. The number of stations of young technicians and naturalists grew from 300 in 1984 to 1,144 on June 30, 1987.

The establishment of a nation-wide information and consultation centre in Prague which is to promote the education of young people in science and technology is being discussed at present.

It is necessary to concentrate on conceptions and working pragrams. The practical activity of young people in research, development, designing, etc. is to have an economic effect estimated at about 100 million crowns annually from 1990.

The second point discussed at the session was the participation of the socialist union of youth in the comprehensive program of reconstructing, restoring and establishing small hydro-electric power stations. Members of the socialist union of youth are to have some 400 small hydro-electric power stations operating by 1990. Necessary legislative, technological and economic conditions for their establishment are to be created, the government said.

The government approved the participation of another 11 organizations in the comprehensive experiment to increase the independence and responsibility of economic organizations.

Also a draft agreement between the Czechoslovak and West German Governments on inland water transport was discussed and its provisions were approved.

Playwrights Seen Preferring Sensitive Topics

AU211410 [Editorial Report] Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech on 19 January carries on page 2 an approximately 400-word Jiri Tvrznik commentary in the "Notes" column," entitled "The Depraved and the Virtuous." Tvrznik begins by noting that contemporary CSSR playwrights "no longer seem to want to close their eyes and ears to burning problems and views that are causing healthy unrest in social hotbeds and which, until recently, have been considered taboo, and unnecessarily

provocative or irritating." He cites the recent staging of a play by H. Albertova ("The Story of Jan Jakubec") in the Rokoko Theater as an example of the playwrights' increasing interest in discussing, "in the interests of the new social climate, certain problems more loudly than was customary until now."

Tvrznik quotes the saying that problems will not disappear simply because we refuse to acknowledge them and underscores the inspiring example of Soviet playwrights, who "indicate why the depraved can be sometimes presented as virtuous, and the virtuous as depraved; why obviously antisocial phenomena could be classed as corresponding to socialist morality, and vice versa." The path shown by this inspiring example to Czechoslovak playwrights will not be an easy one, Tvrznik concludes, "because we know how stubbornly the advocates of beaten tracks, who have grown so very self-indulgent, are resisting the call of society's new needs."

CPCZ Presidium Views Wages, Investments, Fuel

LD221746 Prague CTK in English
1628 GMT 22 Jan 88

[Text] Prague Jan 22 (CTK)—The Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee today discussed implementation of the program of increasing the economic efficiency of wage systems and noted that the main aims of the program were not being completely fulfilled.

It instructed Communists in the federal and national governments to ensure the tasks of introducing the new wage schemes by 1990. An active role must also be played in this by party branches together with the trade unions.

The presidium debated a complex of measures to ensure the tasks of the 1986-1990 plan and strengthen the tendencies of balanced development in the economy. One of the government's measures is to reduce the extent of newly-launched projects in the remaining three years of the period by 45,000 million crowns and concentrate investments on quicker modernization of progressive branches and liens of production.

The presidium heard information on the fuel and power situation. Power stations had coal reserves of 5.1 million tonnes on January 18, 53 per cent more than in the same period last year. This ensures smooth operation of all power plants. The coal distribution enterprise has reserves of about 1.1 million tonnes. So far power and gas distribution has not been limited.

The presidium also discussed some other issues of home and foreign policy.

Discussion at CPSL Plenum in Bratislava

AU211506 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 16 January on pages 3 and 4 and on 18 January on pages 3 and 4 publishes accounts ranging from 900 to 2,500 words of 14 statements made during the discussion at the CPSL Central Committee plenum in Bratislava on 14 January. (The 15th speech, by CPCZ General Secretary Milos Jakes, was published on page 17 of the 15 January East Europe DAILY REPORT.)

The speakers included the following members or candidate members of the CPSL Central Committee: Ivan Gonko, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak Trade Union Council; Herbert Durkovic, "scientific worker" at the CPSL Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism; Jan Klc, chief of operations in the Myjava Fittings Plant; Bohumil Chudy, secretary of the Bratislava CPSL City Committee; Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council; Pavol Bahyl, deputy premier of the Slovak SR and chairman of the Slovak Planning Commission; Rudolf Schuster, chairman of the East Slovak Regional National Committee; Ludovit Lippai, employee of the Kralovsky Chlmec state farm; Lubomir Kubascik, deputy director of the Banska Bystrica Computer Technology Plant; Frantisek Miseje, minister of finance of the Slovak SR; Jan Skoda, chief of the CPSL Central Committee Agitation and Propaganda Department; Jaromir Algayer, chairman of the West Slovak Regional National Committee; Frantisek Gesvantner, director of the Kosice Heavy Engineering Plant; and Pavel Bolvansky, director of the Central Slovak Regional National Committee.

Ivan Gonko deals with the implications of restructuring for trade union work and with trade unionists' efforts to meet key economic tasks.

In his statement Herbert Durkovic calls for a "fundamental reassessment of the party's and society's attitude to the intelligentsia." He appreciates the fact that under socialism education has become available to the general public, but deplores that this has happened "at the expense of its depth and exceptionality." Moreover, according to Durkovic, "respect for education and qualification in general has got lost" and "the erroneous view is frequently gaining ground in our society that education and its bearers have parasitically fed on values created by someone else." Durkovic believes that this "degradation of respect for knowledge" has also affected "basic social values": A person's social prestige now reportedly derives from "his authority by virtue of his function" rather than from his "qualification and general personal qualities." Durkovic sees this as one of the reasons for the "low level of qualification of managerial structures, which is one of the basic obstacles in the way of qualitative changes in society."

Durkovic's statement culminates in the remark that the intelligentsia has not benefited from socialism. The passage reads: "The integration of the interests of the intelligentsia and the workers class is a long-term and complex process and we are now only at its very beginning. Today it is difficult to give an answer to the question of what the intelligentsia, in contrast to the workers class and the peasants, has gained from socialist society thus far. We know that the circumstance that a member of the intelligentsia has his class origins among cooperative farmers or workers does not and cannot automatically account for his great activity. This is one of the myths from which our society suffers. We cannot expect him to show great activity, if for years it had not been motivated and cultivated." Durkovic concludes his statement by quoting Lenin to the effect that it is not revolutionary enthusiasm that directly motivates people, but personal interest.

Jan Klc reports on the implementation of the innovation and modernization program in the Myjava Fittings Plant, which he presents as an expression of the support of its workforce for the new demands of economic policy.

Bohumil Chudy dwells on the need for new methods and approaches in the work of party organizations. Speaking about new approaches to cadre work he mentions that at the subsequent session of the Bratislava CPSL City Committee, the Bratislava party leadership would "propose a substantial, 38-percent reduction in the number of functions within the nomenclature of the city committee and recommend that municipal district and all-enterprise party committees proceed in the same way." According to Chudy, this proposal is a product of the realization that "the poor knowledge of nomenklatura functionaries is also caused by the great extent of the nomenklatura."

Viliam Salgovic discusses the tasks of the Slovak National Council in the process of restructuring and democratization. He refers, in particular, to the need for greater public involvement in the legislative process and for "new thinking" among deputies.

Pavol Bahyl's speech deals with the unsatisfactory progress of intensification in the Slovak economy in the first 2 years of the current 5-year plan. He attributes this to ineffective investments, a low level of adding value to resources, and an inadequate application of scientific-technical advances. Bahyl mentions that 67 economic organizations administered by the Slovak Government operated at a loss in 1986 and that their losses totalled Kcs2.8 billion, excluding public transportation and housing administration enterprises.

Rudolf Schuster discusses the results of East Slovak industry and agriculture last year, ongoing efforts to reduce bureaucracy in the operation of national committees, and measures to improve drinking water supplies in East Slovakia.

Ludovit Lippai provides information on the 1987 results of farmers in Trebisov District.

In his statement Lubomir Kubascik explains the "extraordinarily difficult conditions" under which the Banska Bystrica Computer Technology Plant was forced to fulfill its production plan last year. Disruptions in supplies from domestic subcontractors and the poor quality of inputs, he says, made it necessary to effect unplanned imports from nonsocialist countries. These imports, along with the disruptions in the plant's operation and resulting overtime and other expenses, have rendered the enterprise "unable to pay its bills" and led the Czechoslovak State Bank to impose a "consolidation program" on it.

Frantisek Miseje stresses the need to raise the level of profitability in the Slovak economy as a prerequisite for the application of self-financing. He notes that, although profits of Slovak enterprises are expected to have increased 12 percent in 1987, their aggregate profits for 1986 and 1987 still fall more than Kcs1 billion short of the plan. Miseje is particularly critical of the Slovak timber-processing, paper and pulp, and light industries, whose profitability levels—despite extensive capital investment in recent year—trail far behind those in the Czech SR.

Jan Skoda criticizes inconsistency in implementing party resolutions. In what may be a reference to the Babinsky case, he also says: "We realize that our class enemy and our domestic ill-wishers take parasitical advantage of our shortcomings, that we expose and publicly criticize. However, because of our failure to consistently tackle some of these, they are becoming a suitable impetus for attacks on the socialist system and for weakening our working people's trust in our party's ability to deal with these shortcomings." Skoda continues: "Some trials of the last few years, in which even some senior officials were involved, are not the cause but the consequence of inadequate work with cadres, of their inadequate selection, placement, and control. I believe that it is to the detriment of the cause of the party and socialism if a sensitive attitude to cadres is confused with indulgence, even toward cadres who violate communist ethics. Such an attitude is usually rooted not only in personal acquaintanceship but also in the unwillingness or even fear to deal with conflicting situations. But a management worker must not dodge the solution of even unpleasant affairs. He must be prepared to face the fact that, in the process of the consistent implementation of the party's line, it is even necessary to deal with issues and problems in which someone may 'get hurt'."

In another part of his speech, Skoda calls for the creation of a public atmosphere, "in which everyone can express his opinion without fear on the questions under discussion." Skoda says that even if these opinions are "erroneous" and "immature," one should not look for malevolent intentions behind them "because if we shout people down in various ways, they will fall into passivity and meetings will become dull and thereby superfluous."

Jaromir Algayer and Pavel Bolvansky discuss the tasks facing national committees in connection with restructuring, notably in reducing bureaucracy and paperwork and in implementing the new economic mechanism in local production, services, catering establishments, and other organizations that are supervised by national committees.

Frantisek Gesvantner reports on the implementation of the economic experiment in the Kosice Heavy Engineering Plant since July 1987. Next to positive results, he says, his enterprise has also been made to feel the "harshness" of the new economic rules, as the bank has refused to credit its growing inventories and the enterprise has found itself with a "financial imbalance." Speaking about the experiment, Gesvantner also notes that "in many cases the new rules conflict with old regulations, which slows down the process of restructuring somewhat."

Minister Refutes Austrian Article on Water

AU211320 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak
19 Jan 88 p 2

[Interview with Vladimir Margetin, Slovak minister of forestry and water management, by Bratislava PRAVDA staff journalists Bedrich Zagar and Lubos Kriz: "On the Purity of Water in the Bratislava Area; Malicious Assertions and Facts"—date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpts] An article was recently published in the Austrian magazine PROFIL, which evaluates some ecological problems in Czechoslovakia with apparent malice and offensiveness. We wanted to know what the situation in our country is really like in certain aspects of environmental protection, and therefore we went to see Vladimir Margetin, minister of forestry and water management of the Slovak SR.

[Question] Comrade Minister, could you tell us what the drinking water situation in Bratislava is really like?

[Margetin] Bratislava's drinking water has been drawn from wells in the zone near the [Danube River] bank for a very long time now. Until recently the wells on Sihot Island were the vital sources that provided drinking water of excellent quality and in adequate quantity for the western and the old parts of Bratislava. The city's rapid development also influenced the construction of new water resources going from the Danube sediments toward Zitny Ostrov. After the deterioration of Bratislava's second water source, the Kalinkovo-Hamuliakovo sources were built for the Slovak capital, and in Pecensky Les and, recently, in the Rusovce-Ostrovne Lucky area sources were built for the right bank of the Danube.

When comparing the water quality in Bratislava with the quality of water in other cities, we can say that it is very good, not only from a hygienic point of view, but also as regards its taste. Its quality is permanently monitored and it corresponds to our hygienic norms.

There is a problem with the latest source of water, at Rusovce-Ostrovne Lucky, where it will be necessary to eliminate excessive manganese and iron. This is a problem that can be solved, the only question is which alternative the pertinent authorities will choose.

[Question] We know that under Zitny Ostrov, starting at the Bratislava Slovnaft enterprise, there is a huge underground reservoir of drinking water. How does the Ministry of Forestry and Water Management of the Slovak SR assess the danger of crude oil products leaking into it?

[Margetin] Zitny Ostrov—in addition to the fact that it is Slovakia's granary—has subterranean reserves of drinking water that are among the largest in central Europe. In terms of the current average water consumption per person per day, this reservoir holds enough water for 10 million inhabitants.

In order to protect this source of water against the consequences of civilization, the Government of the Slovak SR issued Decree No.46/78 of the Collection of Laws on the Protected Area With Natural Accumulation of Water at Zitny Ostrov. This decree strictly specifies that the harmony between economic interests and the protection requirements for subterranean and surface waters already must be ensured within the framework of the national-economic plans and regional-planning documentation.

This decree forbids the construction or expansion of industrial plants in the protected water supply area which use or produce substances that endanger the quality of the waters or unhealthy, and forbids, for example, the storage of crude oil derivates, and such like. [passage omitted]

One has to say that leakages of crude oil-related substances into subsoil used to occur in Slovnaft in the past, and this pollution also affected the second water source in Bratislava. Since 1973 a system of hydraulic protection has been operating in Slovnaft, which ensures that water under Slovnaft that is polluted by crude oil will not penetrate the areas for the accumulation of drinking water at Zitny Ostrov. [passage omitted]

[Question] And how is the purity of the water in the Danube below Bratislava, as well as above Bratislava, which flows to our country from Austria and the FRG?

[Margetin] We assess the pollution of the Danube on the strength of certain characteristics arising from the pertinent Czechoslovak norm. The measurements which we conduct together with Austrian experts show that, in bacteriological terms, when it enters Czechoslovak territory the Danube is a watercouse of the third to fourth category. The content of crude oil-related substances is between 0.1 and 0.2 milligrams per liter.

Measurements below Bratislava, in the Hrusov area, also put the Danube in the third category from the viewpoint of bacteriological pollution. The average quantity of crude oil-related substances discovered represents 0.17 milligram per liter of water. [passage omitted]

These, then, are the facts. The PROFIL magazine writes about some sort of panic which prevails in Bratislava, it writes that people want to leave the city. This is not true. We have the same problems with ecology as any other civilized industrial country. Our efforts are aimed at mitigating the consequences of pollution arising from the development of industry. However, in this effort we do not need PROFIL's "help," which published the article from negativist motives, as is usual when it devotes space to socialist Czechoslovakia. Ecological problems do not respect borders, and one should join forces and not divide them in the effort to resolve these problems.

Treason Suspect Caught 'Red-Handed'

LD251109 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1052 GMT 25 Jan 88

[Text] Berlin, 25 Jan 88 (ADN)—A female who, on behalf of the FRG Federal Intelligence Service (BND), carried out treasonable activity in the GDR capital, Berlin, has been caught red-handed by GDR security organs.

Investigative proceedings have been instituted, an arrest warrant issued, and the intelligence equipment found impounded.

Greek Prime Minister Begins Official Visit

Arrives, Meets Honecker

LD231145 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1000 GMT 23 Jan 88

[Text] Berlin, 23 Jan (ADN)—Andreas G. Papandreou, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, arrived this morning in the GDR in response to an invitation from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State.

At Berlin-Schoenefeld airport, decked with national flags of the GDR and Greece, Erich Honecker warmly welcomed his guest. The following were present to welcome the Greek statesman, who is accompanied by Karolos Papoulias, minister of foreign affairs, and other personages: members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee Hermann Axen, Egon Krenz, Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Guenter Mittag, and Guenter Schabowski; Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs; State Secretary Frank-Joachim Hermann, chief of the Chancery of the chairman of the Council of State; and other officials. Also present were the ambassadors of the two countries, Andonios Koundakis and Horst Brie.

[East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1039 GMT 23 Jan 88 notes: Erich Honecker and Andreas Papandreou met at about noon in the official premises of the Council of State on Marx-Engels Square in Berlin. Taking part in the talks are the foreign ministers of the two countries, Oskar Fischer and Karolos Papoulias, as well as other officials.]

Officials Attend Luncheon

LD232136 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1357 GMT 23 Jan 88

[Excerpts] Berlin, 23 Jan ADN—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, gave a luncheon in Berlin this afternoon in honor of Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Greek Republic.

It was attended by other members of the GDR Party and state leadership and the public figures accompanying the Greek guest. The two statesmen gave toasts. [passage omitted]

The banquet in the Under Den Linden Palace was attended by the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Werner Jarowinsky, Kurt Hager, Joachim Hermann, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mueckenberger, Guenter Schabowski, Inge Lange, and Gerhard Schuerer. Also attending were Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the council of ministers; and Dr Guenther Maleuda, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council. Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers Wolfgang Rauchfuss and Dr Herbert Weiz also attended, as did Foreign Trade minister Dr Gerhard Beil; Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer; Professor Dr Werner Scheler, president of the Academy of Sciences; Hannelore Mensch, first deputy mayor of Berlin; and other public figures.

Honecker Announces Early Missile Removal

LD231623 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1443 GMT 23 Jan 88

[Text] Berlin, 23 Jan (ADN)—The toast by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, during the official banquet to mark the visit of Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou to the GDR today has the following text:

Mr Prime Minister: I am happy to be able to welcome you and your delegation most warmly to the GDR after the successful conclusion of the deliberations of the representatives of the six state initiative in Stockholm. Your visit to Berlin offers the chance to continue our constructive and trusting dialogue, which we have been cultivating for nearly 4 years, and to exchange opinions on the basic issues of our time which move mankind.

Our discussion today principally confirms our joint views on what is necessary after the Washington summit in order to avert the nuclear danger. In order to achieve a fundamental change for the better in the way of things, and to keep it stable, reason, realism, and goodwill must continue to prevail. These are challenges which must be faced by everyone today who carries political responsibility.

The results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting made evident what is possible by continuing along this path. At the same time, they make it clear that only political dialogue offers the chance to move away permanently from the arms race and to achieve trust, detente, and disarmament and the improvement of the international situation.

Mr Prime Minister: Your committed work in the initiative of the six, your untiring support for the removal of nuclear and chemical weapons from the Balkans, attest, as does the coauthorship of the GDR in the constructive peace proposals of the socialist states, and its plans offered jointly with the CSSR for nuclear and chemical weapons-free zones in central Europe, to the comprehensive possibilities of cooperation to create peace. In this way, the GDR and Greece, despite their different alliance membership, each in their own distinctive manner contribute to the foundation of lasting peace, and both help to build the joint European home. This is how we also comply with the demand of Herodotus, the classical thinker, that human reason commands us to prefer peace to war.

The results of the recently ended Stockholm meeting of the Group of Six show a way by which states and peoples might contribute to a secure peace by means of disarmament and trusting cooperation, despite the full variety of their social and development level, their tradition and political structures, and their geographical situation. The "Declaration of Stockholm" again shows the great feeling of responsibility on the part of the representatives of the six state initiative for the liberation of mankind from the scourge of nuclear threat and for the future of our planet.

We welcome this. You, Mr Prime Minister, can in the future as well build firmly upon the fact that the GDR will support all the steps which serve peace in the world. The GDR will also take up its own initiatives. Without doubt, this corresponds to the expectations of the peoples.

Like the CSSR, the GDR has agreed with the Soviet Party and state leadership that the nuclear medium-range missiles of shorter range which are deployed on its territory will be reduced in the near future, earlier than originally planned. Together with our allies, at the December summit of the Warsaw Pact in Berlin, we called for everything to be done to ensure that the door opened by the treaty between the USSR and the United States concerning the elimination of their medium-and shorter-range missiles might lead to all-round disarmament with the appropriate supervision. I also allowed myself to be guided by this in my letter to Federal Chancellor Kohl.

A hopeful mood is created by progress in the negotiations on the 50 percent reduction of strategic offensive weapons, the ending of nuclear tests, and the worldwide ban on chemical weapons. However, we also share the concern that what has already been achieved could be wrecked by stocking-up and modernization of other types of weapons.

Undoubtedly there would be a gain for peace and trust if all the European states held back in the development of their military potential. The criterion should be the necessary level for defense. Asymmetries are to be removed through the reduction of the arsenals of the one who has the advantage.

Even at our earliest meetings, Mr Prime Minister, we noted that in many respects the cooperation of all European states will determine in what direction our continent and the world will develop. On the occasion of my official visit to France, a Paris newspaper described me as "the minstrel of the third zero solution". They are deliberately overlooking the fact that I am not singing "solo", but in an ever growing ensemble of all those who regard a nuclear weapons-free world not as an unattainable Utopia, but as a real goal.

We know we are at one with you in the view that the world situation can be favorably influenced by regional steps toward reduction of confrontation in Europe and that the international process of disarmament can be promoted. Hence, the GDR reaffirmed the proposals for a nuclear weapons-free corridor and for a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe. The striving toward the removal of these weapons from the Balkans characterizes Greece's policy. Your government made a great contribution to the organization of the first meeting of foreign ministers of all the Balkan countries, which will shortly take place, and from which we expect a fresh impetus for peace and cooperation.

Now that the time has come to use the CSCE conference in Vienna to agree on a mandate for negotaitions on the reduction of forces and arms from the Atlantic to the Urals. Equally, consultations between the member states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO on their respective military doctrines could help to make more concrete the idea of the nonaggression capability which we are aiming at, and to create the conditions for its implementation.

This would be a step on the path to stability and trust in international relations. It would be possible to reduce the oppressive burden of arms expenditure and to release funds urgently needed for the solution of the global problems of mankind.

We agree that there is no reasonable, no acceptable alternative to a peaceful future for mankind. Hence we are making every effort to promote detente, trust, and cooperation. This also applies to the task of solving regional conflicts before they endanger international coexistence. We affirm our standpoint that a settlement of the Cyprus problem can only happen peacefully and on the basis of the well-known UN resolutions, with respect for the interests of both parts of the population and without interference from outside. The Aegean and the whole of the Mediterranean can and must become areas of peaceful coexistence.

The importance of our countries becomes clear in their international contribution to the securing of peace. The high level of our bilateral relations is also of considerable significance for detente and trust in this complicated world. They show how states which belong to different social systems and alliances can work fruitfully together. We want to do all we can to protect what we have so far achieved in our relations and to develop it to the

advantage of both peoples and of the international community. In this way we are doing a valuable service ot the securing of peace in Europe.

As today's fruitful exchange of views with you confirms, we are both of the opinion that the securing of world peace still demands further and many joint efforts. It will continue to require our total commitment.

Papandreou Toast

LD231910 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1621 GMT 23 Jan 88

[Text] Berlin, 23 Jan ADN—The text of the toast of Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou at the official luncheon given on the occasion of his visit to the GDR is as follows:

It is with great pleasure that we, my colleagues and I, accepting your invitation, have paid a brief visit to your beautiful country on our return trip from Stockholm, where during the past 3 days a meeting of the members of the Group of Six has taken place. This has given us the opportunity and the pleasure of meeting you here and of exchanging views on an historic hour for the world and our people. Although our meeting was brief we were, in my opinion, able to pick up the threat of the discussions we commenced 2 years ago during your last visit to Greece, and exchange ideas. We are convinced that this visit was a milestone for the development of relations between our two countries.

This visit is the development of a dialogue that enters from the surface of things into the essence of the questions and the fear regarding the great dangers and challenges facing our generation and our epoch.

Mr Chairman of the Council of State: Both the political leadership of our two countries and our people share the hope for a peaceful world without conflicts and without fear of the threat of destructive weapons and death which the devastation of the whole planet or of individual regions of the world would entail. Our peoples have suffered severely twice this century under the nightmare of war and the triumph of violence that they cannot remain calm now and must not ignore today's threat, a threat that stems from weapons which are fateful and which were still unknown during the times of the first and second world wars.

You yourself, Mr Council of State Chairman, were among the forerunners in all the efforts for disarmament in the world in general and in central Europe in particular. At a time when there was no glimmer of hope on the horizon you raised your voice for the creation of a nuclear-free zone and for mutual weapons reduction on both sides of the borders.

Today we witness, Mr Council of State Chairman, a moment of historic importance for the whole world. It gives us great pleasure and it is for us a great honor that you, Mr Council of State Chairman, have chosen this day to make public your initiative that the medium-range nuclear missiles of shorter range deployed on your territory will be dismantled [abbauen] earlier than orginally planned. On that I congratulate you warmly.

I am convinced that this is an initiative that will be welcomed by the international community. Please allow me to add the matter which we discussed during our last meeting. We share with you the worry about nuclear weapons in Europe. We are trying, parallel with you and by the same means, to aim in the same direction within the framework of NATO on the Balkans.

I must say that your support for the Group of Six is very significant for us. Meanwhile, the announcement of the new Soviet policy and the fresh breeze of the initiatives of Mr Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, have made the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting in Reykjavik and the historic agreement on the reduction of medium-range missiles possible.

This agreement was welcomed by the whole world as a courageous step in the right direction. This step reflects not only the political will of the two main initiators, namely, Reagan and Gorbachev, but also that of many other leading figures who have been involved and who have given their consent to the stipulations of the agreement, namely, the destruction [Vernichtung] of the missiles, and the process of reduction [reduzierung] on their territory, such as the GDR. At the same time we have paid great attention to your attitude shown both during your visit to Bonn in September last year and in your recent letter to Federal Chancellor Kohl, as well as during your trip to the French capital.

Please allow me to take this opportunity, Mr Council of State Chairman, to thank you for the message you addressed to me personally and which your ambassador, Mr Brie, handed to me a few days ago. We can only agree with the view you expressed in it.

Your proposals submitted jointly with Czechoslovakia, with whom we maintain friendly relations, for the creation of a corridor in central Europe free of theater nuclear forces correspond exactly to our vision for the creation of a nuclear-free corridor from Scandinavia via central Europe to the Balkans. As you know, we are undertaking great efforts in this region and with a view to the conference that will be attended by all the Balkan countries and which will be held in Belgrade next month, in order to achieve peaceful cooperation. We are in favor of the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans.

As far as the contents of your letter to Federal Chancellor Kohl on the renunciation of the modernization of short-range missiles is concerned, we feel that it was a courageous proposal of great import for the whole of central Europe. When I wrote these lines, Mr Council of State

Chairman, I was still unaware of your historic initiative that all the medium-range missiles of shorter range will be removed from the territory of the GDR earlier than planned.

We note with satisfaction, Mr State Council Chairman, that you have linked all these proposals to efforts we have made within the framework of the six-state initiative for disarmament, an initiative which you supported immediately. Your view, expressed in your message to me, that the medium-range missiles agreement means the beginning of further steps in the process of disarmament is identical to that of the six states.

With the Stockholm declaration of 21 January, we appealed to the United States and the Soviet Union to implement their announcement that in the next 6 months they will sign an agreement on the reduction of offensive strategic weapons by 50 percent. We have also come out in favor of destroying all tactical nuclear weapons still present in Europe and elsewhere. In this spirit we have also stressed the need for conventional weapons to be reduced.

We have demanded that space should not be used for military purposes. We have also demanded that the ABM treaty be strictly observed, and that antisatellite weapons be completely banned. We have repeated our call for an immediate end to all nuclear tests. At the same time we have offered the technical assistance of our initiative's experts for verification of a test ban. Our six-state initiative has also advocated the immediate signing of an agreement on the banning and destruction of chemical weapons. At the UN's extraordinary conference on disarmament, the members of the initiative will, moreover, propose the establishment of a unified system of verification within the framework of the United Nations. We will reinforce all these proposals with our personal presence in New York in June.

I am very happy, Mr State Council Chairman, that our meeting today is taking place shortly after the adoption of this important declaration, our Stockholm declaration.

I hope, and this is my greatest wish, that by the time of the adoption of the declaration of Athens, where the next meeting of the six-state initiative will take place, new historic agreements will have been signed and great steps taken in the process of disarmament.

With regard to President Reagan's visit to Moscow, we attach great significance to the extraordinary NATO summit meeting on 2 March. We hope that during the visit to Moscow the agreement on the reduction of strategic offensive weapons by 50 percent will be signed. We offer our help to ensure that this new meeting between the two leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union will also be crowned with success.

Honecker, Papandreou Meet

LD231818 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1522 GMT 23 Jan 88

[Text] Berlin, 23 Jan ADN—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Greek Republic, today held talks at the Council of State building.

Erich Honecker assessed the visit by the Greek prime minister as an expression of the considerable continuity in the development of stable, good-neighborly relations between the GDR and the Greek Republic and as a welcome opportunity to continue the trusting dialogue between responsible politicians from both states on the vital issues of our times.

Andreas Papandreou recalled the talks held in 1985 during Erich Honecker's state visit to Greece and expressed his pleasure at his visit to the GDR offering the possibility of continuing and deepening these contacts. He briefed Erich Honecker extensively on the Stockholm summit of the members of the Delhi Six.

The chairman of the GDR Council of State welcomed the Stockholm declaration and assessed it as a further significant contribution to the worldwide struggle for disarmament. He assured his guest that the GDR, together with its allies, supported no kind of weapon nor the exclusion of any issue of verification from the disarmament process.

During their meeting Erich Honecker and Andreas Papandreou held an intensive exchange of opinions on basic issues of securing peace and disarmament. They were in agreement in stating that the struggle for averting a nuclear inferno had achieved a new dimension since their meeting in 1985 with the conclusion of the first Soviet-U.S. treaty on nuclear disarmament. Although the global situation remains tense and complicated, humanity can take new hope, and the situation is no longer the same as before the Washington meeting. The treaty signed proved that disarmament is real and possible. Erich Honecker stressed that all those who had contributed to the coming about of the Washington treaty by their energetic and responsible work would now have to see to it that the start of nuclear disarmament was realized. This was all the more necessary since influential forces were appearing in some Western states who want to compensate for the disarmament agreed upon on one kind of weapon by increasing other armaments.

Erich Honecker reasserted that from the GDR's point of view, the 50 percent reduction of strategic offensive weapons while keeping to the ABM Treaty as well as the drastic reduction of conventional arms and forces are on the agenda for 1988. The banning of chemical weapons and the cessation of nuclear weapons tests are among the urgent tasks.

In this context Erich Honecker recalled the GDR's constructive contribution to the coming about of the treaty on the removal of medium-range missiles and its firm will to do everything for its fulfillment. The treaty between the GDR, the USSR, and the CSSR on inspections in connection with the treaty which was signed one month ago at the meeting of the highest representatives of the Warsaw Pact states had to be assessed in this context.

The GDR's leading representative briefed his guest on his letter to FRG Federal Chancellor Kohl, sent immediately after the Washington summit, and the ideas put forward in it on a possible contribution by both German states to the extension of disarmament to other areas. For its part the GDR supported the GDR and the FRG becoming nuclear-free. In his letter he reasserted the GDR's firm efforts to achieve a zero-option on tactical nuclear weapons as well, something he had also supported during his recent state visit to France. He recalled the proposal jointly put forward by the GDR and the CSSR for the creation of a nuclear weapon-free corridor in central Europe, which as was known harked back to an initiative by Olof Palme, as an interim step for promoting general disarmament agreements both in the nuclear and conventional areas. An international meeting of political representatives who supported the formation of nuclear weapon-free zones would be of particular significance. The GDR would send out invitations to one this year.

Both politicians agreed that it would be a good idea and sensible to create zones free of the means of mass destruction in other regions of Europe. Andreas Papandreou explained the initiatives in this spirit started by the Greek Government for the denuclearization of the Balkans as well as Greece's agreement to the proposal by Bulgaria and Romania for the creation of a chemical weapon-free zone in the same region. Erich Honecker and Andreas Papandreou expressed their harmonious expectation that the conference of all the Balkan countries planned for February would give new impetus to the process of detente and cooperation in southeast Europe.

A further subject of the exchange of opinions between Erich Honecker and Andreas Papandreou were issues concerning the continuation of the CSCE process. Both statesman agreed on the opinion that it would be important to achieve a mandate for negotiations on reducing conventional forces from the Atlantic to the Urals in Vienna. The aim of the negotiations would have to be the removal of existing asymmetries by disarmament and balance and not by counterarmament. The Vienna CSCE follow-up meeting offers the chance, above and beyond the military area, of concluding new agreements for the benefit of people in the economic, ecological, scientific, technical, and humanitarian areas.

Erich Honecker assured the Greek prime minister that with regard to the problems in the Aegean, the GDR was resolutely of the opinion that all disputed issues should be solved by peaceful means in accordance with the rules of international law and with regard to the legitimate rights of all states. The GDR's unambiguous support for a just solution of the Cyprus question in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions remained unaltered.

Erich Honecker and Andreas Papandreou noted the multilateral and positive development between both states with deep satisfaction and spoke in support of deepening them. They named as points of emphasis in this the continuation of political dialogue at a high and the highest level; the promotion of parliamentary relations; the further development of foreign trade and the deepening of mutually advantageous economic, scientific and technical relations; the continuation of meetings between ministers; and the further extension of the system of treaties. The importance of deepening and extending cooperation in the cultural and academic areas was also noted.

In the course of the talks Erich Honecker briefed his guest on the successful policy of the course of the unity of economic and social policy in the GDR which was directed towards raising the prosperity of the people. He renewed his invitation made during his stay in Athens to Prime Minister Papandreou for an official visit to the GDR. Andreas Papandreou expressed his pleasure at being able to acquaint himself with the achievements of this friendly country on the occasion of a further visit to the GDR and accepted the invitation with gratitude.

Taking part in the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of openness, trust, and far-reaching agreement on all issues discussed, were from the GDR side: Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer; Frank-Joachim Herrman, state secretary and head of the Chancery of the Chairman of the Council of State; and Horst Brie, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Greek Republic.

Taking part from the Greek side were: Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias; Andonios J. Koundakis, Greek ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR; Angela Kokkola [name as received], head of the Prime Minister's Chancellory; and Kryakos Rodoussakis [name as received], ambassadorial adviser in the Prime Minister's Foreign Policy Office.

Departs for Home

LD231820 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1539 GMT 23 Jan 88

[Text] Berlin, 23 Jan (ADN)—Andreas Papandreou, the prime minister of the Greek Republic, ended his visit to the GDR this afternoon and left for home. At Berlin-Schoenefeld airport, which was decorated with flags, the Greek statesman and the dignitaries accompanying him were cordially seen off by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman to the GDR Council of State.

Present were: Hermann Axen; Egon Krenz; Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Guenter Mittag; and Guenter Schabowski, all members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee; Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs; State Secretary Frank-Joachim Herrmann, head of the chancery of the chairman of the Council of State; Horst Brie and Andonios J. Koundakis, the ambassadors of the GDR to the Greek Republic and of the Greek Republic to the GDR; and other dignitaries.

Activists Note Romanian Paralysis Continues

AU251533 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 23-24 Jan 88 p 2

[Text] Vienna/Budapest—In the East European countries the private initiatives point out that grievances are increasing. Now Hungarian civil rights activists have collected 700 signatures to a declaration which points out the reform movements in almost all communist countries—only in Romania the paralysis continues.

"After 20 years it is proven that Ceausescu has misled the people. Instead of socialism and democracy, there is misery and famine," it is stated. Ceausescu's nationalism is only a diversion that is intended to cover up the failure of Bucharest's economic policy. The Hungarians declared their "full solidarity" with the recent demonstrations by Romanian citizens and protested against the subsequent wave of arrests. Finally, it is stressed that the reconciliation of the two peoples is a joint concern.

Calls for help from a formerly prominent journalist, which reached Vienna in postcards, demonstrate how tough the persecution of the Hungarian minority in Romania has become in the meantime. Istvan Huszar, the former chief editor of the official Hungarian-language weekly A HET [The Week], was taken to the hospital after maltreatment by members of the secret police. All his books, manuscripts, and diaries have been confiscated. "I have to realize that my unpardonable sin is to be a Hungarian. We have to emigrate," Huszar writes.

Daily Comments on Vienna CSCE Conference

AU251359 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 23 Jan 88 p 3

[Editorial by Foreign Correspondent Hanna Szalay:"Baskets"]

[Text] The Vienna CSCE follow-up conference, that resumed on 22 January following a long Christmas recess, is supposed to successfully conclude by Easter.

The Vienna conference is the third in the series of follow-up conferences, after those held in Belgrade and Madrid, a series of follow-up conferences aimed at recording the results achieved through the Helsinki process, further developing this process, and at eliminating the obstacles hindering this development. The Vienna follow-up conference was opened following the Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik. It was opened according to the timetable but also under the influence of the duality represented by the Reykjavik summit: The great opportunity aroused increased expectations, and the failure to fulfill these expectations led to unjustified doubts.

What effect will the Washington summit, held in December 1987, have on the concluding stage of the Vienna CSCE follow-up conference? In order to answer this question, we must first clarify the factors that would qualify this conference as successful.

No doubt, the conference would fulfill its goal if it concluded with a final document covering all three major issues, a final document achieved through a consensus of all the 35 participants. For a successful conclusion, therefore, it is more important to come to an agreement concerning the formulation of a final document than keeping the Easter deadline. As Yuriy Kashlev, the head of the Soviet delegation, said the other day at a press conference held in Moscow, one can imagine a less promising conclusion of the Vienna talks: Similar to the not particularly successful Belgrade conference, the participating delegations of 33 European countries and of the United States and Canada would say farewell to each other after issuing a short communique.

The major issues on the agenda of the meeting are the following: military confidence-building and disarmament issues, the human dimensions of European cooperation, and the development of economic relations. Since the Helsinki conference, this circle of issues has been referred to as baskets, a slight hint to the fact that, within a subject, a multitude of ideas, proposals, and tasks can and do emerge, and these make up a colorful mass and order is not their major characteristic. However, order and organization are elementary requirements in more relaxed or simpler activities than diplomacy. Therefore, the participants to the Vienna meeting cannot be blamed for establishing compartments, small pockets, and levels in the aforementioned baskets either. No one needs the disorder characteristic of a waste basket.

There is, however, an element in this disorder that was produced by life itself, and it would be the task of precisely this conference to create order. Here is where the European process joins the Soviet-U.S. summit, and here comes the question of the effects of the Soviet-U.S. readiness for agreement—a readiness expressed in concrete forms now after the Washington summit and the hope for a Moscow summit—on the activity of the follow-up conference.

The matter under discussion concern the weapons that, having a smaller range than 500 kilometers, are not included in the Soviet-U.S. double zero agreement and, because of the characteristics of these weapons, they are not automatically transferred onto the agenda of possible negotiations on the disarmament of conventional weapons in Europe, negotiations that are, for the time being, only designed to deal with an equal reduction of such weapons. These are the so called dual purpose weapons—since they are both nuclear and "conventional"—a considerable quantity of which are deployed in Europe and which are on the agenda of a separate conference of the Warsaw Pact and NATO based after the pattern of

the Vienna talks, namely the conference of "the 23." No matter how partial this issue is on the agenda of this separate conference, it seems that it will nevertheless have a decisive effect on the mood of the entire follow-up conference.

It greatly depends on this mood whether an outlined agreement will emerge not only in the military basket but also in the other two baskets. The recently submitted joint initiative of the Finnish Social Democratic Party, the MSZMP, and the Italian Socialist Party; an initiative urging the non-nuclear countries in Europe to coordinate their activity to benefit European security.

As we informed our readers at the time, Ambassador Andre Erdos, head of the Hungarian delegation, informed the Foreign Affairs Committee of Parliament at the beginning of December 1987 by saying that, for the time being, there was no similarity between the general political developments of East-West relations (the Soviet-U.S. summit) and the Vienna talks, but he expressed his conviction that the good atmosphere of the summit could have a favorable effect on the Vienna talks. Andre Erdo said that there was need for political decisions leading to compromises. The coming weeks will show whether the relatively long recess provided enough time to formulate these political decisions and, subsequently, to outline the elements of compromise. On the Soviet side, it seems that the recess was long enough, at least that is what one can conclude from Shevardnadze's declarations made in Bonn, according to which the mandate of "the 23" would cover the dual purpose weapons, but the nuclear element would be separated from these weapons, and would be discussed at a later date.

Hungary is interested in working out a final document, in making it balanced, and making sure that this document emphasizes the complementary nature of the proposals (including Hungary's proposals), rather than their exclusiveness, and that it considers the possibility of further development by safeguarding the integrity of the all-European process. All this, so that we do not end up letting each other down.

Raimond Interviewed Prior to Visit 24 Jan

LD242338 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 24 Jan 88

[Interview with French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond by reporters Laszlo Liskai and Titor Varkonyi in Paris, date not given; Raimond in French with superimposed Hungarian translation—recorded; from the "The Week" program;

[Text] Ever since President Mitterrand's memorable visit,our ties with France have been very cordial. But there will still be things to discuss in the near future when Foreign Minister Raimond visits Budapest. In Paris he received Laszlo Liskai and Tibor Varkonyi. Here is the interview:

[Reporter] It seems as though France is not united in its verdict on the Washington summit. There appear to be differences of opinion between President Mitterrand and Prime Minister Chirac regarding the Soviet-U.S. agreement.

[Raimond] No, there is no difference in their judgment of the results of the Washington summit. The French Government regards the Washington agreement as a good deal which contains decidedly positive elements from the point of view of the future. I am referring, for instance, to all those measures which will make inspection a reality. If these measures enabling inspections to take place are implemented in practice, they will become a completely new component of the disarmament process, and this is promising from the point of view of the future of disarmament.

Regarding your specific question, there really have been differences of opinion, but mainly in the wake of the Reykjavik summit, in the ensuing months, and during those further negotiations. It is quite natural that there should have been debates about these among the parties. The opposite would have been surprising.

[Reporter] Since the beginning of January, Hungarians have been able to travel freely abroad.

[Raimond] Yes, I know.

[Reporter] So everyone will now have a passport, but visa restrictions remain in force. Hungary has often suggested to West European governments that visa restrictions be abolished. The last time this happened was during the Hungarian Premier's recent visit to Bonn. The West Germans, and I think the Dutch also, signalled that they might be prepared to abolish visa restrictions but the French opposed this within the community. Why are you against the mutual abolition of visa restrictions?

[Raimond] You mean the French?

[Reporter] Yes.

[Raimond] You must also be aware of what happened in September 1986. A wave of terror swept through France, and harrowing events occurred. These actions served to terrorize the population. The actions were committed indiscriminately. Women and children were among the dead and injured. This was the culmination of an era during which public safety had hit rock bottom. In order to halt terrorist actions and eradicate extremist organizations we took several emergency measures, including the restoration of visa restrictions. This by the way had been in force in the past with several countries, including Hungary. We took the decision to extend visa restrictions to all countries of the world, except the 12 states of the West European community and neighboring Switzerland. If the introduction of visa restrictions had not been widespread, it would have only applied to countries such as those of the North African Maghreb or the countries

of Black Africa from which a significant number of people seeking work immigrate. So it would have been difficult to get it accepted. But in conjunction with the restrictions, we have also introduced measures to facilitate the issuance of visas. I know that tourists arriving from Hungary can enter our country easily. All they need to do is to make arrangements in time. We have taken measures to facilitate the entry of foreign trade specialists or other such people from Hungary who often do official business in France. So in my view the visa system employed by France is bearable, and our friends must understand this, bearing the reasons in mind.

[Reporter] Yes, but I read in an AFP dispatch that,for visa purposes, there are four categories of countries. People in Hungary must wait 20 days for a visa.

[Raimond] It is an exaggeration to speak of categorization. First, there are countries whose citizens do not need a visa.

[Reporter] That is clear.

[Raimond] As I have said, there are 12 of these countries plus Switzerland. Then there are the member countries of the Council of Europe. We have introduced a facilitated visa procedure for them, but there citizens still need to get visas. Members of the Council of Europe, especially the Scandinavian countries, have protested this. Then there are countries, such as yours, with which we maintain friendly relations, but discrimination is out of the question. The purpose of the general visa restriction was precisely to ensure that there is no discrimination.

[Reporter] Does this mean that if the terrorist actions cease you will abolish visa restrictions one day?

[Raimond] In my opinion, if the current state of public security in France proves to be lasting, this measure, which was a temporary decision, really will become temporary.

[Reporter] Minister, In your opinion, can we expect the Common Market to revise its present stance on Hungary now that our country is ready to expand its economic ties?

[Raimond] We French are very favorably disposed toward the idea of a treaty with Hungary, bearing in mind everything that Hungary represents in the economic field. We all know that Hungary has developed in the area of democratization and in other fields. Consequently, it occupies a special place in the socialist world. So we are certainly in favor of a treaty. In the past months I took part in sessions discussing community affairs, and when the Hungarian question cropped up I always spoke in Hungary's favor. For me this is a fundamental question. I know that the Common Market Commission has been entrusted with conducting preliminary negotiations with the Hungarians. You can count on France's support for measure urging cooperation with Hungary.

[Reporter] Does this mean that you will facilitate these ties?

[Raimond] Of course. It would be surprising if France did not adopt this position. But you know one must not give credence to all sorts of tittle-tattle.

[Reporter] This is why I asked you. And who are these people who spread this tittle-tattle?

[Raimond] I would not want to name them.

[Reporter] But the West Germans really do support the signing of the treaty with Hungary proposed by the commission, while within the community France and Italy primarily set various preconditions.

[Raimond] Look, I do not know who says this, but please believe what France's foreign minister tells you.

MSZMP's Fejti Departs for USSR Visit

LD241714 Budapest MTI in English
1542 GMT 24 Jan 88

[Text] Budapest, January 24 (MtI)—Gyorgy Fejti, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, left for the Soviet Union Sunday, heading a party activists' delegation, on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Gyorgy Fejti was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary.

Atanasov-led BCP Delegation Visits 21-22 Jan

LD222333 Budapest MTI in English
2019 GMT 22 Jan 88

[Text] Budapest, January 22 (MTI)—A delegation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, headed by Konstantin Atanasov, member of the Central Committee and first deputy head of the Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department, paid a visit to Hungary January 21-22 on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. The delegation met Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and held talks with Geza Kotai, member of the Central Committee, head of the CC Foreign Affairs Department, and Istvan Oszi, deputy head of department. The discussions covered timely international issues, questions of inter-party cooperation and the 1988-89 cooperation work schedule of the two parties.

Industry Minister Returns From CEMA Meeting

LD222334 Budapest MTI in English
1845 GMT 22 Jan 88

[Text] Budapest, January 22 (MTI)—Headed by Frigyes Berecz, minister of industry, the Hungarian delegation returned from Moscow Friday after attending the session of the newly formed Standing Committee on Electronization of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. The relevant decision was passed at the 43rd special session of the CMEA.

During his visit to Moscow, Frigyes Berecz held talks with ministers Vladislav Kolesnikov for the electronics industry and Vasiliy Dinkov for the oil industry on questions of cooperation.

Soviet-Hungarian Oil Pipeline Leak Reported

LD221314 Budapest MTI in English
1225 GMT 22 Jan 88

[Text] Budapest, January 22 (MTI-ECONEWS)—Dozens of experts and firemen have been working all day today to locate the fault that caused a leak in the "Friendship II" pipeline in the vicinity of the Hungarian-Soviet border. Oil has been leaking since Wednesday evening from a presumably burst pipe. Experts say there is no imminent threat of an oil shortage, although two out of Hungary's three refineries are temporarily off supply.

The "Friendship II" pipeline's 288-km long Hungarian section, opened in 1972 as part of the 8000-km long "Friendship" pipeline system connecting the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the GDR and Hungary, has a capacity of 9 to 10 million metric tons a year and is running from the Soviet-Hungarian border to Szazhalombatta refinery by the Danube.

This pipeline, together with "Friendship I" (built in 1962 and running from Czechoslovakia, is accounting for 98 per cent of Hungarian oil import and almost 80 per cent of oil consumption. At present Hungary consumes—together with the domestic production of about 2 million tons annually—over 10 million tons of oil a year, a third of the total energy consumption. The proportion was the highest in 1975 with 57 per cent.

The first stage of repair should be removal of spilt oil and bulldozing away contaminated soil to make access to the faulty section and permit replacement.

In a Friday radio statement the general manager of the National Oil and Gas Trust said the incident was not disturbing regular operation of the Hungarian power plants as reserves would probably hold out until the leakage is repaired.

Leak Repaired, Deliveries Resume

LD251321 Budapest MTI in English
1200 GMT 25 Jan 88

[Text] Budapest, January 25 (MTI-ECONEWS)—Oil deliveries were resumed over the week-end of the "Friendship-II" pipeline. On Wednesday a leak was found on the line near the Hungarian-Soviet border. Deliveries were restarted after round-the-clock repairs had been completed on the faulty section.

Functional troubles have been observed five times in the history of the pipeline which was built in 1972. The first time it happened was 8 years ago. The cause has always been the same and its occurence in the same section of the line, fatigue of the material at the welded seams. According to preliminary investigation, the failure of last week due to the same cause.

The temporary stoppage in oil deliveries caused no shortage since the Hungarian refineries had sufficient reserves. Experts said the environment will be cleaned of about 200 tons of split oil by the summer.

The "Friendship-II" pipeline, together with "Friendship—i" (built in 1962) accounts for 98 per cent of Hungary's oil imports and almost 80 per cent of its oil consumption. At present, Hungary consumes - with the domestic production of about 2 million tons annually - over 10 million tons of oil a year, a third of the total energy consumption.

The 228 km Hungarian "Friendshihp-II" section of the 8000 km "Friendship" system, connecting the Soviet Union, GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, has a capacity of 9 to 10 million tons a year.

Activities, Tasks of People's Control Noted

AU221308 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Jan p 5

[MTI report: "Three Decades of People's Control"]

[Text] The people's control organization in Hungary is preparing to celebrate the 30th anniversary of its establishment: The first Central People's Control Commission took its oath and held its founding session 3 decades ago, on 3 February 1958.

On the basis of the work done by its elected bodies and by several thousands of public controllers who participate in its activities, people's control has actively participated in developing economic and social life in Hungary and has contributed to the implementation of the set tasks by means of its control activities since the moment of its establishment. In addition, during the past decades, tens of thousands of people at various organizations of the people's control have learned about democracy in public life. At present, almost 20,000

members, organized within 163 people's control commissions on various levels and employed for an average of 5 days a year, are engaged in people's control activities.

During the 3 decades of work done by this organ, which was established to make people's control accepted by society [tarsadalmasitasara], the people's control has accumulated rich knowledge in practically all spheres of Hungary's economic and social life. This knowledge established a good foundation for renewing people's control activities, in terms of both content and methods. In this spirit, the Central People's Control Commission stressed that the people's control should actively participate in implementing the government's work program for the period up to 1990. The people's control can contribute to this primarily by means of its control plan which adjusts itself to the most important economic and social processes. The people's control set itself the goal of working out a program which will ensure equal emphasis on controlling both the implementation of the most important central decisions and those social policy regulations that mainly determine the living conditions of the population. At the same time, it is possible to complement the control plan—which is laid down every 6 months—by short-term spot-checks, aimed at providing assistance for the decision-making and decision-preparing work of the government.

Hungarian Stock Exchange Opened 19 Jan

AU221212 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Jan 88 p 6

[MTI Report: "The First Day of Trading at the Stock Exchange"]

[Text] Parties to the agreement on coordinating trade in securities and the expert staff of banks and financial institutions opened the first day of the stock exchange at the International Trade Center in Budapest on 19 January. Ilona Hardy, representative of the Stock Exchange Committee, told reporters at the end of the closed business meeting that interest was significantly larger than expected, and turnover had also exceeded expectations. Enterprise bonds worth 100 million forints had exchanged hands during the day. Enterprise bonds worth 7.5 billion forints are on the market at present. The supply significantly exceeded the demand; transactions, were therefore, concluded at a price which was somewhat lower than the medium price level established by the banks. The people who organized the event expect that the real price of the bonds will develop during trading days that will be held regularly. In the long term, the banks participating in the securities trade will also take this into consideration when they determine their own buying and selling prices.

The supply of bonds available to population also exceeded the demand, but no transactions were concluded. Bank experts were looking mainly for short-term securities, whereas the supply consisted of other types of securities. There was very great interest in enterprise stocks and they would have been purchased at a high price. Due to a very small supply, however, no stocks transactions were concluded, either.

Information on the prices established at this meeting is available to anybody who is interested in them. A uniform center providing information on securities for buyers and sellers will be established soon. VILAGGAZDASAG, the press organ of the Hungarian Economic Chamber, will also publish information on prices.

Economic Chamber Presidium Holds Meeting

AU220854 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 20 Jan 88 pp 1, 6

[Report by Correspondent Istvan Matko: "Enterprises Are Facing Tough Challenge—The Hungarian Economic Chamber Holds Meeting"]

[Excerpts] The Presidium of the Hungarian Economic Chamber held a meeting on 19 January. The evaluation of the effects of this year's system of regulations, the analysis of the major tasks facing the Chamber, the modification of its statute, as well as the Chamber's budget for 1987 were the points on the agenda of the meeting. In addition, the Presidium discussed the work program for the first half of the current year. Present at the meeting were Ferenc Horvath, state secretary for industry; Sandor Nagy, secretary of the Trade Unions National Council; Imre Kovacs, head of the Economic Policy Department of the MSZMP Central Committee, and several representatives of partner bodies and ministries.

In his introduction, Tamas Beck, chairman of the Hungarian Economic Chamber, spoke about the tasks of 1988. He stressed that the poor economic development that has been going on since 1985, and the insecurity prevailing in the foreign economic balance have shaken the country's financial situation, and this year's decrease in the living standard only further deteriorates the situation. This situation severely tries the tolerance of society and of the enterprises. All this warns us that we have to put a brake on the negative processes this year and the economy must show results, because its ability to operate is at stake. We must prove that the country is capable of solving the economic tasks and improving its own fate. This task represents a tough challenge for both the enterprise sphere and the economic management. [passage omitted]

It is possible to implement this year's economic tasks. Industrial production showed a welcome increase in the second half of 1987, and the foreign trade balance accounted in convertible currency ended the year with a slightly smaller deficit than in 1986. The favorable developments in December 1987 and the mild winter experienced so far have created favorable conditions for the start of 1988, and we can also hope that we will not have to take into consideration a bad agricultural year in

1988. The new tax system and the period of transition, however, give rise to insecurity, and therefore the Hungarian Economic Chamber expects the economic management to eliminate this insecurity. [passage omitted]

For its cooperation with the government, the Economic Chamber proposes that the economic management should work out simpler methods, reduce the enterprises' administrative burdens, and eliminate the unjustified obligation to ask for permission—anything permitted by the regulations should be carried out without any special permission. The Economic Chamber also proposed that the government and the public bodies should pay greater attention to economic diplomacy, and the state's trade development and the enterprises' business policy activity should strengthen each other. [passage omitted]

Ferenc Horvath, state secretary for industry, supported the positive initiatives of the Presidium of the Economic Chamber, initiatives aimed at improving the economy's ability to function. He stressed that the positive enterprise attitude toward initiatives is important, precisely in overcoming the difficulties. [passage omitted]

Solidarity Launches Action Against Jaruzelski

AU221639 Paris AFP in English
1557 GMT 22 Jan 88

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 22 (AFP)—Solidarity has started legal action against Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski for breaching the Constitution by banning all except government sanctioned trade unions in 1981, a statement said Friday.

Solidarity militants said in the statement that the 17 members of the State Council including Gen. Jaruzelski should be taken before the Constitutional Court, the only body with powers to rule on constitution violations.

The call was made to Ewa Letowska, the newly appointed ombudswoman whose task is to mediate between the government and the ordinary citizen, on January 19. A copy of the message was handed Friday to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in Warsaw. It came from the Solidarity committee representing dock workers at the Baltic port of Swinujscie, who accused the government of refusing to set any date for lifting the ban on independent unions, including Solidarity.

It said Polish courts were using the 1981 decree to justify refusing to register scores of Solidarity committees in Polish factories.

Solidarity was banned under a 1981 decree which stipulated that only the OPZZ union run by the Polish Communist Party was legal.

Holzer Sends Letter to Jaruzelski, Walesa

AU2210166 Warsaw POLITYKA
in Polish 16 Jan 88 p 5

[Jerzy Holzer's "open letter" to State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski and to Solidarity Chairman Lech Walesa]

[Text] Esteemed Sirs, Poland's situation has continued to deteriorate for the past 10 years. Today, 2 weeks after the referendum, millions and millions of Poles, regardless of their political and ideological views, jobs, and education, are beginning to realize that our country has found itself in a dangerous and downright tragic situation. We have seen how crisis and then depression, the end of which cannot be envisaged, have gotten hold of our country. At accelerating speed we continue to move away from the countries with medium-level development toward the countries whose civilization is backward. Neither the establishment of Solidarity in 1980 nor the introduction of martial law in 1981 and the activities during the so-called first stage of the reform were able to stop this process. There is nothing to show that the so-called second stage of the reform, which, as the referendum demonstrated, does not enjoy the support of the majority of our people, could end the stalemate.

Today it is no longer important how the blame for the past should be apportioned. The only important issue is for those who are able to influence Poland's future fate to meet in a harmonious effort and overcome for even a few years their prejudices and their differences in views and interests, which are crucial, but which continue to lose significance in the face of reality. It will never be possible to lift Poland out of its depression by economic ideas, no matter how full they are of expert theoretical and practical knowledge. A sense of hopelessness, disappointment, and apathy weighs heavily on the country and so do the poisonous fumes of alcoholism, which offers escape from reality.

Despite their efforts, the authorities have not been able to attract the active support of the majority of our people since the introduction of martial law. Solidarity, which enjoyed such support in 1980-81, can now count only on a small number of militant sympathizers. However, most of our people continue to wait, with diminishing hopes, for proposals from the authorities or Solidarity, but proposals that would fire collective imagination and offer real chances of overcoming the catastrophe are still absent. The struggle of those in power against Solidarity continues to destroy the authority of both and to leave a vacuum.

Time has come to make a final attempt to enable representatives of those in power and of those who, for some millions of people, symbolize the solicitude for the working people's interests to meet without preliminary conditions, but with good will. The point is not to conclude sham accords through which one side tries to win the upper hand over the other. We have the experience of 1970 and 1980. From a distance of years, political victories appear make-believe if they result in a shaky balance of relations between the state authorities and large groups of society. This is because it is impossible for the state to rule over the life of society. Nor is it possible for society to solve its problems without a state that functions rationally and efficiently.

Today we are facing the dangers that are the same in size, though different in nature, as those the Poles faced in the 18th century. At that time the fate of Poland was determined in a tragic way for an entire epoch. Today, too, our country's fate is being determined for an entire epoch. History will not forgive those who had an opportunity to rescue Poland from a catastrophe, but did not take this opportunity. If, on the other hand, it is possible to ban this catastrophe through joint efforts, history will never forget the organizers of these efforts.

Mr Chairman of the State Council Chairman and Mr Chairman of Solidarity, Poland's future is in the hands of all of us, but the fellow citizens keep looking at you and keep expecting initiatives from you. It is you who have the potential to reverse the wheel of history through joint efforts and with the moral backing of the Catholic Church. Please, make such an attempt in the name of the most profound interests of society and the state.

Signed: Jerzy Holzer, historian.

POLITYKA Editor Responds to Holzer

AU221028 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish
16 Jan 88 p 5

[Article by Zygmunt Szeliga, deputy chief editor of POLITYKA: "Polemics"]

[Text] Every "open letter" has a dual nature. On the one hand, its addressee or addressees are clearly listed, which gives it the character of a personal statement of thoughts and views. On the other hand, an "open letter" is also addressed to whoever wants to read it. That is why those who want to read it are entitled to interpret it and argue with it.

This dual nature is the reason why we have published the open letter written by Docent Jerzy Holzer, a historian, who had links with the Solidarity leadership. Following J. Urban's press conference last week, this letter has to some extent become public property. We know about its general idea and primary proposal, but we do not know its very contents [sentence as published]. This conflicts with the very principle of the open letter. That is why the demand that the entire letter be "made public" seems to be a natural demand.

On the other hand, it is quite obvious that open letters are published in those dailies or periodicals whose editors share the views contained in such letters. Our editorial board does not share J. Holzer's views. Since refusal to publish his letter would be a primitive gesture, we decided to take advantage of the open letter's dual nature by publishing Holzer's letter and commenting on it as its public addressees.

Two reasons are in favor of this solution. First, we assume that solicitude for our continued difficult situation was J. Holzer's primary reason for writing his letter. This situation is bound to worry all of us, and that is why whoever wants to talk about it and suggest remedies should be heard. POLITYKA is wide open for such people, and we do not have to prove this by listing the names of those whose statements we publish.

Second, while assuming the purity of J. Holzer's motives, we cannot agree with his evaluations and the general tenor of his letter, which creates a psychosis of fear and danger. This may put in doubt the sincerity of his intentions.

Let us begin with our joint worry. I have said that our situation is still difficult, and no one tries to keep this a secret. To find out that this is so it is enough to consult POLITYKA and other publications and to listen to government officials in the Sejm and elsewhere, including our highest authority—General W. Jaruzelski—who speaks openly about our difficulties even on such solemn occasions as his New Year's address.

However, the crux of the matter is that this great and justified criticism of our condition has a very important and clear background in the shape of the Polish phenomena and processes of the past few years. The list of decisions and efforts seeking to change the bad situation and to halt disadvantageous trends in our economic, social, and political life is very long, although it is true that some of these decisions and efforts have often been erroneous and not very productive. We have had many achievements, especially in the process of democratization and civic freedoms. The economy continues to create conditions and opportunities for the militancy of all sectors and citizens. These achievements have been positively appraised, even by the domestic and foreign centers that are hostile to our government and by the international fiscal institutions. Poland is continuing to rebuild its international position.

Economic recession has been halted, and production continues to increase consistently, albeit on a small scale. Import shortages from the dollar zone are still a sore point with us, but we continue to improve our export position and thus our position as a debtor. The present political, social, and economic changes have crucially modified the Western world's attitude toward Poland—from total isolation in 1982-83, to full normalization now.

But J. Holzer's letter does not contain even a shadow of the suggestion that anything has changed for the better and that efforts have been made to promote positive processes. His letter is short, just over 20 sentences and 500 words, but in almost every sentence we find expressions like "the situation continues to deteriorate," "dangerous and downright tragic," "crisis and then depression, the end of which cannot be envisaged," "we continue to move toward the group of countries whose civilization is backward," "stalemate," "depression," "a sense of hopelessness," "disappointment and apathy," "poisoned fumes of alcoholism," "diminishing hopes," "catastrophe, "dangers as great as in the 18th century," "catastrophe," "catastrophe...."

Is this really a true picture of the Poland of 1987? Is Poland really a country that continues to sink increasingly into a chasm and to slip down to the brink of the greatest catastrophe in its history and that has been condemned to frustration and doom? Is Poland really a country in which nothing good has happened for the past 7 or 10 years and in which, far from anything having been done to salvage and improve the situation, almost every day produces new dangers and new deterioration?

If this is really what J. Holzer thinks, then I have to state, with apologies, that I do not believe in the sincerity of his worries about Poland. He is certainly familiar with the term "black propaganda," which sows fear, hopelessness, and a sense of danger so that one's militancy and actions are paralyzed. As Seneca said "fear produces lifelessness" and "the very fear of death often spells death." Every physician will back these statements.

This kind of fear and its results continue to exist in Poland. I regret that the letter by J. Holzer, who is a sober and serious historian, is in this vein. We have abandoned the notorious "propaganda of success" and its rosy and illusory embellishments of reality. But, Mr Holzer, is not "black propaganda" and the numbness it produces just as harmful?

One more thing: J. Holzer, who is a sober and realistically minded historian, is right when he says that Solidarity's social base continues to shrink and that Solidarity's militant members continue to disappear. Perhaps this is because throughout the 7 years of its underground activities Solidarity has not made even a single proposal, has painted everything in black, and has totally rejected the authorities' every measure. However, I have to apologize: Solidarity has submitted and continues to submit a "positive" demand for pluralism, understood as the resurrection of Solidarity.

But this demand is one of the few demands or the only one (provided that any proposal and demand compatible with our constitutional order can be considered) that cannot and certainly will not be fulfilled. Our supreme authorities and official party and state documents have made this quite clear. All citizens, including former Solidarity activists and leaders, have ever increasing opportunities to engage in all kinds of social activities. There is not even a shred of a chance to reactivate the organization, most of whose leaders are decisively anti-communist.

At this point we reach J. Holzer's main idea: a meeting between W. Jaruzelski and L. Walesa. J. Holzer proposes a meeting without preliminary conditions, but with good will. This is an elegant formula, one that is useful in diplomatic relations, but in the case of diplomatic relations preliminary conditions and good will are always clearly defined. Preliminary conditions in the case of our authorities are represented by the extensive opportunities available to every citizen to actively participate in the country's life, but these opportunities do not include opposition masquerading as a trade union. Other such conditions and good will include determination to carry out political and economic reforms and efforts, desperate at times, to halt negative economic features and to protect society against the results of our crisis.

What about the conditions on the other side? Solidarity leaders have failed to respond to every action, gesture, and proposal of the authorities in the past 7 years. All Solidarity has been capable of has been the various forms of protest, boycott, and rejection of every proposal. The interesting and amusing feature of this kind of opposition which rejects whatever the authorities do and propose and which makes no counterproposals is that history probably knows of no such opposition.... Let us add that this opposition cannot complain that it is impossible for it to publicize its programs. It could have publicized any meaningful program in various ways.

As J. Holzer says, the two sides should meet at the same table without any preliminary conditions, but under conditions that really exist. Mr Holzer, are you not aware of an over-excessive imbalance between the two sides in the supposed dialogue? As a historian, do you not think that the other side should be the first to eliminate this imbalance by recognizing realities, giving up total negation, assuming constructive positions, accepting that which is right and obvious, and maintaining distance and criticism toward whatever deserves this?

But this is not our baby. J. Holzer's letter has its addressees in this regard, and these addressees will decide....

Jaruzelski Addresses TV News Editorial Board

LD232146 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Jan 88

[Text] Representatives of the supreme party and state authorities today visited the television news editorial board to mark its 30th anniversary. They included Wojciech Jaruzelski, Zbigniew Messner, and Roman Malinowski. The most meritorious editorial employees, past and present, were presented with high state, ministerial, and organizational decorations.

To mark the jubilee, Wojciech Jaruzelski wished the television news team further fruitful work and emphasized that it is the country's largest news source and thus it bears great responsibility in the shaping of public opinion.

[Begin Jaruzelski recording] We wish and desire that the television news should continue to serve our society well and to serve socialist Poland well. We also hope that it should shape political culture, that it should throw light on events in Poland and the world in an objective, tolerant way—but at the same time in a way that is polemical and full of vigor when faced with that which harms the interests of our country and our homeland. It should continue to hunt down evil and disseminate good in the proper and rational proportions; to show and to persuade that one can, that one must, that there is a chance that we shall get somewhere if we consistently undertake the task of great reforms, of a great restructuring and renewal.

Once again I thank you and wish you all the best. [applause] [end recording]

Jaruzelski Meets Internal Ministry Cadres

LD241010 Warsaw PAP in English 1934 GMT 23 Jan 88

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 23—Senior cadres of the internal ministry had a yearly briefing here on January 22-23. PUWP CC first secretary General Wojciech Jaruzelski met with the participants.

The meeting appraised the effects of last year's activities protecting the internal security of the state and its citizens, as well as law and public order. They also defined tasks for 1988.

Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner and other members of party and government leadership reported on the topical social, political and economic problems connected with the implementation of the 2d stage of the economic reform.

The briefing was presided over by the Internal Ministry chief, General Czeslaw Kiszczak.

Council of State Proposes Election Changes

LD222343 Warsaw PAP in English
2030 GMT 22 Jan 88

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Jan—At its meeting here today, the Council of State reviewed and discussed motions and opinions voiced during the public debate on assumptions of changes in the rules of elections to people's councils.

Taking into account the outcome of the debate, the Council of State resolved to propose further changes in electoral rules. The guiding idea behind these proposals is a further democratization of electoral law.

The council opened the legislative process by resolving to send to parliament a draft law on rules of elections to people's councils.

The council also discussed assumptions of changes in the July, 1983 law on people's councils and territorial self-government. The essence of the proposed changes boils down to adjusting the law to the requirements posed by the second stage of the economic reform.

The council approved the assumptions of changes in the July, 1983 law and resolved to submit them for public consultation in near future.

Next, the council passed a resolution on dissolving election commissions set up to hold 1984 elections to people's councils.

The Council of State ratified a convention on early notification of nuclear breakdowns, made in Vienna on 26 Sept, 1986, and a convention on assistance in cases of nuclear breakdown and radiological threat—of the same place and date.

The meeting reviewed and adopted a report on the activities of the Council of State in 1987 and resolved to send it to the Sejm.

The Council of State established an honorary badge "merited for labour protection," and appointed Stanislaw Zaczkowski Poland's ambassador to Mongolia.

Messner Attends RZECZPOSPOLITA Ceremony

LD222332 Warsaw PAP in English
1849 GMT 22 Jan 88

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 22—At a ceremony attended by Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner here today, eight persons were granted annual awards of the government daily RZECZPOSPOLITA for their notable contribution to the development of the country.

The awards, granted for the first time this year and coinciding with the 6th anniversary of founding the newspaper, come in three categories: creative and committed work in state administration bodies, scientific work in the fields of law, administration and functioning of the state, and active work for the national school effort.

Review Carries Glemp Statement on 'Reform'

AU251050 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish
16 Jan 88 p 2

[From the press review]

[Text] PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY on 3 January published a statement by writer Eustachy Rylski. Here is an excerpt from it:

"The development of the situation in Poland will not be so favorable. The fact that an easier alternative of the economic reform was selected as an unfavorable result of the referendum, will greatly blunt the edge of our ambitious economic, political, and social plans. Not forced to face necessities, our people will continue their obscurantist myths, egalitarian attitudes, and disgruntled slogans [malkontenckie hasla]. Poverty will continue to be a virtue, prosperity a vice, resourcefulness a crime, and passivity the right attitude.

"Populism and conservatism have found a quiet and secure haven in our country. It will be necessary to postpone until further notice the hopes we have attached to the massive onslaught of the economic reform against our musty atmosphere. The fact that a few countries in Europe share our economic misery will offer us little consolation in the coming year."

PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI of 20-27 December published a statement by Cardinal Jozef Glemp in connection with Christmas and the New Year. Here is an excerpt from it:

"We need a reform of attitudes, the way of life, and the defective structures of society, and no one denies this necessity! But the basic question is: Who should really begin this renewal and how? The Catholic Church, which is conscious of its responsibility for the development of morality in line with the principles of faith will continue to stubbornly reiterate: Everyone should begin on his own to seek moral improvement—to rid himself of his sins and moral depravity.

"The embittered will say: But this self-improvement will never produce any socioeconomic good because the system is wrong. Our response to this is the following question: Can a wrong system be maintained if people are sober, responsible, courageous, industrious, and morally and spiritually strong? We all know that it is necessary to do good in order to conquer evil."

Militant Socialist Party Activist Arrested

AU241524 Paris AFP in English
1510 GMT 24 Jan 88

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 24 (AFP)—A Polish Socialist Party (PSP) activist was arrested Sunday at Wroclaw, southwest Poland, as she was distributing tracts calling for the release of all Polish political prisoners, reliable sources said here.

Jolanta Skiba, 22, was arrested by plainclothes policemen, the sources said.

Other militants of the PSP, which was formed last November but immediately outlawed by the authorities, were also distributing tracts but avoided arrest by fleeing into a nearby church and mingling with worshippers, the sources added.

United Peasant Party Congress Held

LD242118 Warsaw PAP in English
2047 GMT 24 Jan 88

[Text] Bydgoszcz, Jan 24—Progress in agriculture and rural life is closely related to progress in the whole national economy and the state at large—such was the main thought in the discussion held at the 16th Voivodship Congress of the United Peasants' Party in Bydgoszcz today. The UPP CC chairman Roman Malinowski took part in the congress.

Representatives of the second largest (after the province of Opole) voivodship organization in Poland focused on those tasks of the UPP whose materialization may help speed up the transformations in rural areas, elevation of the living standards of their population, improvement in its working conditions, and production increase.

UPP CC chairman stressed that the solving of problems of farming and rural areas depends closely on the economic situation in Poland and that food production cannot be exclusively a task of Polish farmers. The programme of the reform's second stage affords new opportunities also for agriculture which must make the best possible use of the preferences given to efficient, resourceful, dynamic, and productive farmers.

Roman Malinowski also drew attention to the fact that in the light of the new solutions, modifications will be necessary also in the joint agrarian policy adopted by the 11th PUWP and UPP CC joint plenum. There will be no stepping aside from the adopted principles, he stressed, but the implementation of this policy must be adjusted to the new requirements and conditions of the reform.

PZPR Propaganda Secretaries Discuss Tasks

AU251050 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU
in Polish 22 Jan 88 p 2

[Text] PAP—The session of the PZPR propaganda secretaries in voivodships, which was held in Warsaw on 20-21 January, was attended by Jozef Czyrek and Jan Glowczyk, Politburo members and Central Committee secretaries, and by Central Committee Secretary Andrzej Wasilewski.

The session, which was organized by the Central Committee Departments of Propaganda, Ideology, and Culture, discussed the current tasks of the voivodship party organizations and echelons in realizing the sixth plenum decisions.

The session discussed at length ideological-theoretical work, which is an important factor in identifying the country's key problems, and reviewed the discussion on the new electoral bill and the proposed changes in the law on the people's councils and local self-government.

The session listed the most important propaganda activities and noted that they must produce more information, education, and response to social expectations and the present changes in Poland. They must also extensively propagate the ideas of the sixth plenum, the second stage of the economic reform, and the further process of democratization and socioeconomic innovations.

The session stressed that the party has a specific and realistic program for cultural policy based on the resolutions of the ninth and 10th congresses and the sixth plenum. The second stage of the economy reform presents many difficulties and many advantages for culture so that the best creative works are ensured protection and propagation.

The session began with speeches by Andrzej Czyz, head of the Ideology Department, by Tadeusz Sawic, head of the Culture Department, and by Slawomir Tabkowski, heads of the Propaganda Department. Aleksander Krawczuk, minister of culture and art, was present.

Draft Law on Issue of Bonds Approved

LD222330 Warsaw Television Service
in Polish 1830 GMT 22 Jan 88

[Text] The Council of Ministers Economic Reform Implementation Committee has approved the new draft law on the issue of bonds. State and private enterprises will be able to acquire bonds, as also will we citizens.

CSCE Delegate Discusses Renewed Vienna Talks

AU251127 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Jan 88 p 7

[Interview with Wlodzimierz Konarski, Polish chief delegate at the Vienna CSCE talks, by Janusz Moszczenski: "The Vienna CSCE Session Is Resuming"—date and place not given]

[Text] [Moszczenski] Why are the Vienna talks protracted?

[Konarski] The main reason has to be the ambitious tasks facing this important all-European forum of dialogue. The point in particular is to agree on effective ways of conventional disarmament and of a further building of confidence in the military sphere. The decisions currently being discussed concerning the development of economic, humanitarian, and other cooperation are no less important. The favorable prospects of developing East-West relations are giving rise to quite far-reaching expectations. Putting them into concrete terms and adopting them calls for a lot of work from the representatives of the 35 participating states. We are already close to our objective. The time factor is indeed assuming political significance. On our part, we are doing our utmost to speed up the work on a final document.

[Moszczenski] Are the talks on the military aspects of European security at a more advanced stage than on other spheres?

[Konarski] One can say they are, though here too there are difficult matters still to be solved. The Warsaw Pact states insist that future talks include all conventional armed forces and armaments, including the so-called dual-purpose weapons, in other words those than can also carry nuclear payloads. NATO is demanding that these payloads be excluded from the present stage of the talks. This could be the subject of a compromise. But a compromise will only be possible if this category of weapons is included in the talks. This is the most difficult problem. In addition, the reciprocity of reductions and a correct determination of their area in accordance with the security interests of all participating states are of particular importance.

[Moszczenski] How are the talks on the Jaruzelski Plan proceeding?

[Konarski] As far as the Polish plan is concerned, our Vienna mission is presently faced with the task of not so much negotiating this plan as including in the mandate of future talks the kind of formulations that will permit this plan, and concrete solutions that may be adopted on the basis of it, to be introduced to this forum. Allied consultations meant to establish the precise future stances of both sides are currently taking place in Eastern and Western Europe. There is general agreement that the chances of implementing the Polish plan are growing.

[Moszczenski] Is it true that there is a danger of stagnation in the talks on nonmilitary matters?

[Konarski] There is no such danger for the time being. One has to prevent it. The West must show an understanding for the need to remove the obstacles to trade and economic cooperation. The very existence of these obstacles is contrary to the CSCE Final Act. As far as humanitarian affairs and human rights are concerned, this is the first time that these matters have been discussed so exhaustively in Vienna. These are difficult and delicate matters, because they naturally involve the internal authority of countries. Nevertheless they are becoming a subject of international cooperation, and one must create the mechanisms and criteria that will permit positive cooperation in this sphere and the removal of the tension surrounding these matters.

[Moszczenski] Will it be possible to end the talks this spring, in other words during the present round?

[Konarski] That is the Polish side's view. We will aim toward it. The chances are considerable. However, there is no way of foreseeing exactly how other participating states will behave and when it will be necessary to make mutual concessions, often in issues that have been the subject of polemics for many months. It is already CSCE philosophy that apart from the essential good will, quite radical political decisions are also frequently required in order to achieve consensus.

[Moszczenski] Will Poland be able to act effectively for the sake of an accord at the Vienna meeting?

[Konarski] There is no doubt about that. We will play such a role. The Polish delegation possesses all the necessary instructions. Domestic development in Poland has given us the right conditions to seek solutions that are acceptable to all sides, even concerning difficult matters of humanitarian cooperation. As far as military-political security is concerned, this has occupied a priority place in our activity ever since the start of the talks. What has already been achieved contains our own considerable contribution. At the Vienna talks, no one doubts that we are spokesmen of accord and of the search for intelligent solutions. That is the spirit in which we have acted so far, and that is how we will continue.

Iranian Foreign Minister's Visit Previewed

LD221304 Warsaw PAP in English 1200 GMT 22 Jan 88

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 22—Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran 'Ali Akbar Velayati is coming to Poland on Monday, January 25, to pay an official visit to this country.

The talks will mainly concern bilateral relations but the sides are also expected to touch upon the international situation and particularly chances for a peaceful settlement of the military conflict between Iran and Iraq.

Poland for that matter supports the resolution passed by the U.N. Security Council on July 20, 1987 which urges the two sides to cease the fire and withdraw their forces in what would be the first move towards solving the conflict.

The Polish-Iranian relations were officially established in 1474 with envoys being exchanged by the king of Poland and the shah of Persia.

Iran's positive attitude towards Poland has reflected by the refusal to accept the partitions of Poland. In 1927, nine years after Poland regained independence, the two countries signed a pact of friendship, formally still in force.

After the World War II, the two states maintained lively contacts also at the highest level and carried out economic cooperation. The victory of the Islamic revolution did not affect those relations though the trade exchange has weakened since 1983. The recent years have brought the enlivening of diplomatic contacts reflected by the coming visit to Poland by the head of the Iranian diplomacy.

Leaders' Public Appearances 13-19 Jan

AU231633 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish monitored from 14 through 20 January reports the following public appearances of Polish leaders (date and page number given in parentheses):

Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Politburo member and PPR minister of foreign affairs, and Mieczyslaw Rakowski, PZPR Politburo member and Sejm vice marshal, were present at a press conference for foreign journalists given by the press and information department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 18 January. (19 Jan, p 2)

Zbigniew Messner, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, received Ryszard Karski, PPR ambassador to the FRG, and Pei Yuanying, PRC ambassador to Poland, on 15 January. (16-17 Jan, p 2)

Zbigniew Messner, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, received Jiri Divis, CSSR ambassador to Poland on 16 January. (18 Jan, p 2)

Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and deputy chairman of the PPR State Council, received Mieczyslaw Biernacki, the PPR ambassador to Columbia; Nguyen Trong Thuat, SRV ambassador to Poland; and Ivan Prumov, Bulgarian ambassador to Poland, on 15 January. (16-17 Jan, p 2)

Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, received Ivan Prumov, outgoing Bulgarian ambassador to Poland, on 13 January. (14 Jan, p 2)

Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, received Jiri Divis, CSSR ambassador to Poland, on 16 January. (18 January, p 2)

Zbigniew Michalek, PZPR Politburo candidate member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, received Ivan Prumov, outgoing Bulgarian ambassador to Poland, on 18 January. (19 Jan, p 2)

Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Politburo member and PPR minister of foreign affairs, received Mahmud Hasan Farghal [name as published], the new Egyptian ambassador to Poland, and Arturo Gonzalez, the new Mexican ambassador to Poland, on 14 January. (15 Jan, p 2)

Mieczyslaw Rakowski, PZPR Politburo member and Sejm vice marshal, attended a meeting of the "Polonia" Association Economic Commission held on 13 January. (14 Jan, p 2)

Mieczyslaw Rakowski, PZPR Politburo member and Sejm vice marshal, received Franz Joachim Schoeller, FRG ambassador to Poland, on 18 January. (19 Jan, p 2)

Zofia Stepien, PZPR Politburo member, attended celebrations held in Czestochowa to mark the anniversary of the town's liberation in 1945. (16-17 Jan, p 2)

Marian Wozniak, PZPR Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, presented diplomas to students who had completed a course in enterprise management at a ceremony held in Warsaw on 15 January. (16-17 Jan, p 2)

Weekly Quotes From UK Queen's 1979 Toast

AU231839 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1814 GMT 23 Jan 88

["A Review of Reviews"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/1/1988—In its no.4 issue of January 22 the political social and cultural weekly CONTEMPORANUL marks the anniversary, on January 24, of 129 years since the union of the Romanian extra-Carpathian principalities—Wallachia and Moldavia—running an article under the headline "The Union—A Decisive Moment in the Assertion of the Nation", which highlights the historic significance of the creation of the modern Romanian national state.

A series of articles signed by experts outline the innovating outlook of the RCP general secretary and Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu, the valuation expressed in his work for the Romanian people's historic past, his contribution to the assertion of a new political thinking in the international life.

The weekly groups article signed by writers, artists and scientific researchers, who pay homage to Romania's president's activity.

Just like other Bucharest sociopolitical and cultural weeklies—like, for instance, LUMEA—CONTEMPORANUL reproduces excerpts from texts expressing appreciation for President Nicolae Ceausescu's personality, which are signed by heads of state and government and party leaders in various countries, by prestigious personalities of the world cultural-scientific life, which have been carried by the Romanian and foreign press along the years. Inter alia, there is an excerpt from the toast Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom proposed on June 13, 1979 at a banquet given in London in honour of Romania's president, who, at that time, was paying an official visit to Great Britain.

Romania Accused of 'Insulting the Queen'

LD221349 London Press Association in English 1329 GMT 22 Jan 88

[By Chris Moncriff, Press Association chief political correspondent]

[Text] Britain today accused the Romanian Government of insulting the Queen by publishing a false message from her in a magazine congratulating President Ceausescu on his 70th birthday.

Foreign Office Minister David Mellor summoned the Romanian Ambassador Stan Soare to take him to task.

The message in a Romanian magazine said: "We in Great Britain are impressed with the determination with which you affirm your independence and the consistent way in which Romania has maintained a distinct position and plays an important role in world affairs.

"You personally, Mr. President, are a statesman of world stature, with widely-recognised excellence, experience and influence."

Mr. Mellor told the ambassador: "It is not the queen's practice to send birthday messages to other heads of state."

He urged him to ensure that the Romanian media did not continue to publish the message which was "false and an insult to Her Majesty".

Ceausescu's Birthday Marked by Celebrations

Academy Session Notes Birthday

AU222045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1951 GMT 22 Jan 88

["Solemn Session of the Romanian Academy"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/1/1988—The Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania held a solemn session on Friday, January 22, dedicated to RCP General Secretary, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu's birthday and more than 55 years of heroic revolutionary activity.

Having the general title "President Nicolae Ceausescu's Role in the Development of the Contemporary Romanian Science and Culture", the solemn session was attended by members of the highest scientific forum of the country, ministers, managerial staff of central institutions, representatives of the scientific and cultural life, teaching staff in higher learning units, researchers and other experts in various fields of activity.

Opening the session, Academician Ion Ursu, first deputy chairman of the National Council of Science and Education, expressed the valuation scientists, teaching staff, men of letters and artists, the intellectuals of Socialist Romania show for President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Papers were read by Academician Radu Voinea, president of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Emilian Dobrescu and Mihail Florescu, corresponding members of the academy, ministers secretaries of states at the State Committee for Science and Technology, Academicians Ioan Anton and Cristofor Simionescu, vice-presidents of academy, Academician Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Professor Constantin Arseni, president of the Academy of Medical Sciences, Academician Stefan Pascu, member of the Presidium of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The solemn session brought to the fore Nicolae Ceausescu's patriotism and revolutionary abnegation, ever since his early youth, for the attainment of the Romanian people's loftiest aspirations after social justice,

independence, progress and welfare, for the triumph of socialism and communism in Romania, the cause of peace, understanding and collaboration among peoples.

The papers highlighted President Nicolae Ceausescu's personality which intertwines, in a creative synthesis, scientific thinking with concrete political activity, ensuring the country, in the period it has traversed since the Ninth RCP Congress (1965), the highest socioeconomic development rate, its rise to new standards of value represented by national dignity, independence and sovereignty, international solidarity with all forces of progress and peace. It was shown that, over this period, the material and spiritual creation in Romania had benefited from clear and realistic programmes within which science holds an essentially significant place. It was stressed that the theses, the original outlooks and ideas in President Nicolae Ceausescu's political, economic, social and philosophical work opened new horizons, a wide working front with innovative directions for the RCP and Romanian state's theoretical and practical activity, entering the treasure of the Romanian and world spirituality.

The papers expressed gratitude for President Nicolae Ceausescu's having raised science and education to the status and reponsibilities of an authentic force of production, a source of national wealth and a basic factor in the implementation of the RCP programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance to communism. The speakers underscored that the Romanian head of state had consistently shown steady care for a high-rate growth of the technical and material base of Romanian science and education, for the training of highly skilled personnel, for appropriate living and working conditions, and pointed to his effective participation in the elaboration and translation into fact of all the priority objectives of scientific research, in the investigation and use of national resources, the creation of a modern economy and Romania's assertion on an international plane.

Heir and continuator of long-lasting and valuable scientific and cultural traditions, the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania—the highest scientific and cultural forum of the country the honorary president of which is Nicolae Ceausescu—has concentrated, under the guidance of Academician Elena Ceausescu, D. Sc., the forces in research and learning institutes and in the relevant academies on a better use of the scientific research and learning potential, increasingly contributing to developing technology and applying technical progress, the solemn session emphasized.

The participants in the solemn session addressed a telegram to RCP general secretary, Romania's president, honorary president of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu.

RCP Session on Birthday

AU241805 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1714 GMT 24 Jan 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/01/1988—Sunday, January 24, the Romanian Athenaeum of Bucharest hosted a national solemn session, organized by the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party on the 70th birthday and in observance of more than 55 years of revolutionary activity of the RCP general secretary, president of the republic, Nicolae Ceausescu.

The session dwelt on the heroic revolutionary activity Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the great here among the heroes of the nation, the architect of modern Socialist Romania, has devoted for more than 55 years with matchless patriotic, communist dedication to the cause of the Romanian party and people, to the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society in our homeland and its glorious advance to communism.

It was attended by full and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, secretaries of the Party's Central Committee, members of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council and of the government, representatives of central institutions, mass and public organizations, veterans of the revolutionary movement in Romania, workers of Bucharest enterprises, men of science and letters, party and state activists.

Constantin Dascalescu, Emil Bobu, Manea Manescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Vasile Barbulescu, Ion Ursu, Suzana Gadea, Miu Dobrescu, Ioan Totu read papers.

The scientific papers underlined the decisive role and contribution President Nicolae Ceausescu has made to the working out and carrying into effect of the entire home and foreign policy of the Romanian party and state, to the building of modern Socialist Romania, to the continuous enrichment of the scientific patrimony of socialism and communism, to the development of revolutionary practice and theory. In that context, reference was made to the theoretical work of the RCP and Romanian state leader which covers vast domains of knowledge and which, through its scientific character, has enriched the patrimony of the Romanian and world spiritually.

The papers highlighted that President Nicolae Ceausescu in one of the most remarkable personalities that came from among the Romanian people leading it to victory. For more than five and a half decades he has identified his life and activity with the loftiest aspirations of his people. In his early youth he was in the front ranks of the great revolutionary battles waged by the RCP for freedom and social and national justice, for the safeguarding of Romania's state unity and integrity, against fascism and war, for the victory of the revolution of social and national liberation.

In the years after the country's liberation, Nicolae Ceausescu held highly responsible offices in the Romanian party and state leadership. The Ninth Party Congress (1965) entrusted him with the highest office of general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, and the Grand National Assembly elected him the first president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The session was an opportunity to underscore President Nicolae Ceausescu's contribution to the elaboration of the concept of multilaterally developed socialist society, to the substantiation of the policy of harmonious and high-rate growth of the national economy, on the basis of the intensive development of industry, the carrying through of the new agrarian revolution and the powerful assertion of the role of science and education as essential factors of multilateral progress, of the ensurance of ever higher standards of welfare and civilization for the entire people. The scientific outlook and particular activity of the RCP general secretary was unanimously appreciated as regards the continuous enhancement of the leading role of the party, its assertion as the vital centre of the entire nation, in the rallying of the creative forces of the people and the guidance of the whole historic work of building socialism and communism in Romania. Emphasis was also placed on the contribution made to the strengthening of the role of the socialist state and the improvement of its functions, to the organization and unitary unfolding of the entire activity, to the provision of a broad democratic framework for the people's active participation in the management of all spheres of the economic and social life, of the whole society, to the substantiation of the means of moulding the new man.

The RCP and Romanian state leader's close link with the people and the country's realities, the dynamism and innovative spirit imparted to the entire work of building the new system were also emphasized during the solemn session which highlighted that the comprehensive programm of socialist construction—on a material and spiritual plane—set by President Nicolae Ceausescu rallied the whole nation in the work of building a new society in Romania.

Particular appreciation was shown for the activity carried on by President Nicolae Ceausescu on an international plane for the strengthening of friendship and cooperation with socialist countries, with all the countries of the world, irrespective of social system, for his proposals and actions aimed at the halting of the arms race and a passage to disarmament, at the safeguarding of the people's peace and life, at a constructive, peaceful settlement of the major and complex problems of the contemporary world.

At the end of the national solemn session, the participants adopted a telegram addressed to President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Special Meeting Marks Birthday

AU250930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 25 Jan 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/1/1988—A homage-paying solemn meeting is taking place in Bucharest today to mark the 70th birthday and more than 55 years of revolutionary activity of RCP General Secretary and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu.

The event is organized by the CC of the RCP, the State Council, the Government, the Grand National Assembly (Parliament) and the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

Taking their seats in the Presidium of the solemn meeting alongside President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were full and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, secretaries of the party's Central Committee, party members since the underground period. The solemn meeting gathers representatives of all categories of working people from all over the country.

Present are also heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Bucharest as well as foreign press correspondents.

Message Issued

AU251020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0944 GMT 25 Jan 88

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/1/1988—A solemn meeting was held in Bucharest on Monday, 25 January to honour the 70th birthday and the over 55-year revolutionary activity of the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu. The meeting was organized by the CC of the RCP, the State Council, the government, the Grand National Assembly and the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front. [passage omitted]

The audience included members of the party's Central Committee, the State Council and the government, party and state activists, party members since the underground period, representatives of all revolutionary worker democracy organisms of the administration of society, of mass and public organizations, delegates of all counties and the city of Bucharest. In fact, all categories of working people in towns and the countryside were represented at the solemn meeting.

Heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Bucharest and foreign press correspondents were present.

The homage-paying message of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the State Council, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Grand National Assembly and the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front for President Nicolae Ceausescu on his 70th birthday and the celebration of more than 55 years of revolutionary activity was read by Constantin

Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCO, prime minister. The homage-paying message was then handed over to the feted to the applause and cheers of those present.

Ceausescu Awarded 'Distinctions'

AU251032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0949 GMT 25 Jan 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/1/1988—Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of the Republic, was presented the high distinctions of hero of Socialist Republic of Romania, Victory of Socialism and the Gold Jubilee Medal by Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, conferred under the decree-decision of the Executive Political committee of the CC of the RCP and of the State Council, as a valuation of the activity carried on in the service of the party, of the homeland and of the Romanian people, of the cause of socialism.

President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed the homage-paying meeting.

Book on Ceausescu Released in Washington

AU231659 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0929 GMT 23 Jan 88

["The Book 'Nicolae Ceausescu—An Independent Foreign Policy for Peace and Cooperation' Is Released in the USA"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Washington, AGERPRES, 23/1/1988—This tome released in the United States is an ample collection of speeches and writings by the head of the RCP and the Romanian State. Printed in the "Political Science Library" collection of the prestigious "Acropolis Books" house of Washington, the book was put together by Edward J. Van Kloberg, president of "Van Kloberg and Associates".

Signed by former U.S. Senator Vance Hartke, the preface points out Romania's role on an international plane, setting out from its original, independent policy consistently devoted to understanding among nations. The preface notes that these things have been acknowledged by all the U.S. administrations since Richard Nixon, being the main binder of the relations between the two countries. This book presents for the American public to know Romania's principled stand on some important issues of the current international life and explains what made possible and prompted many of Romania's foreign policy actions which stirred unanimous appreciation in the world. Then comes a presentation of a number of constructive actions of the Romanian foreign policy, and of the numerous interviews President Nicolae Ceausescu has with outstanding personalities of the American political, economic, cultural and scientific life, in Romania and in the U.S., stress falling particularly on the role played by the summit meetings in the ascending evolution of the relations of mutually-advantageous collaboration between the two countries and peoples. The author of the preface points out that all the talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu led the American representatives to believe that Romania has an independent, consistent and principled foreign policy. So Vance Hartke concluded that these are just some of the elements supporting the need to develop the relations between the United States and Romania, a distinct presence in the world political life.

In his foreword Edward J. Van Kloberg shows the name of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to be well known by those who kept an eye on the international developments in the last 20 years. He pointed out as obvious the fact that, previously less known, Romania has asserted itself in the international arena owing to the personality of its leader who over a short interval of time earned for himself the reputation of a politician with renewing, daring opinions, who does not take into account dogmas and prejudice. He points out that if he were to present in brief the coordinates of Romania's international activity, of its president, he would express them through several basic, fully observed and consistently implemented elements: peace, disarmament, collaboration, independence and equality, noninterference in the affairs of others, and mutual advantage—all these resulting from the humanitarian and principled nature of the current Romania system, from the Romanian people's traditions and aspirations. He says that the most important goal of the foreign policy promoted by President Nicolae Ceausescu is to provide his country with genuine full independence and national sovereignty and the observance of its right to decide its own destiny.

He mentions that the book is published with the satisfaction to present readers the original ideas of a prominent contemporary politician, and to contribute at the same time to the Romanian and the American people's better knowing each other and rapprochement.

The reports, addresses, interviews and articles by President Nicolae Ceausescu are grouped together in chapters approaching the historic traditions of the Romanian foreign policy, the need to observe and turn into fact the new principles of interstate relations, the peaceful settlement of interstate conflicts, peace and disarmament, security and cooperation in Europe, the U.N. role in the international life, detente and the development on multiple planes of the collaborative relations among all the states in the world, on Romania as an active worker on the world political stage.

Proceeding at the International Club in Washington, the festivity during which the book was released was attended by Stan Sienkiewcz and Willian Robertson, assistants to the secretary of state, Vance Hartke, former senator, Edward J. Van Kloberg, author of the book, Robert Waldron, special assistant to former President

Lyndon Johnson, Carlyn Carter, assistant to the mayor of the American capital, other representatives of the political, economic, scientific and cultural life in Washington.

The festive meeting was opened by Edward J. Van Kloberg, who expressed the belief that the publication of this valuable book will give the American public a chance to learn directly of the international activity carried out by President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Next, the floor was taken by Walter Beach, director of the "Brookings Institution" research institute, Ruth Nimble Groom, president of "Noble Transoceanic", Robert Robertson, vice-president of "Occidental Petroleum" and of the Romanian-American Economic Council, and Dr. Alphonse Hackl, director of "Acropolis Books".

On the occasion a pictorial exhibition was organized at the International Club, displaying achievements of the Romanian people in the multilateral development of the country.

The participants in the festivity paid warm homage to President Nicolae Ceausescu, addressing him congratulations on his birthday, wishes of good health and happiness and further success in the work to take Romania to new peaks of progress and civilization, and wishing him special achievements in the international plane, in the untiring activity carried out in the service of peace and understanding among people.

Ceausescu Volume Released in Athens

AU241912 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1639 GMT 24 Jan 88

[Excerpts] Athens, AGERPRES, 24/01/1988—"Krinos" publishers in Athens have brought out these days the book "Nicolae Ceausescu. Disarmament—a Primordial Factor of International Peace and Security". On 240 pages, the book presents the firm and constructive stance of the Romanian head of state on disarmament, on the building of a climate of peace, detente, confidence and security on the earth.

The contribution President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania makes to the cause of world peace is particularly important, writes Theodhoros Katrivanos, secretary-general of the United Democratic Left (EDA) of Greece, in the preface stressing that the book sets forth important ideas and partical solutions to disarmament issues which the Romanian head of state correctly considers as a primordial factor of world peace and security.

The realistic survey of the content and characteristics of the contemporary epoch made by Romania's president, the preface also shows, the underlining of the processes and trends that characterize our days, which is the mainstay of the practical activity of the Romanian foreign policy, the clarity and boldness of the inititatives and proposals advanced make up a particularly valuable theoretical and practical guide. [passage omitted]

The new volume of President Nicolae Ceausescu's political work was officially launched during a ceremony that took place in Athens. [passage omitted]

Ceausescus Pay Visit to Scornicesti Commune

AU231837 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1806 GMT 23 Jan 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/01/1988—Saturday, January 23, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Elena Ceausescu, met, on the eve of his birthday and the anniversary of over 55 years of revolutionary, patriotic activity, with the inhabitants of his native commune, Scornicesti, Olt County, and paid homage to the memory of his parents.

Those living and working in Scornicesti commune, an ancient Romanian settlement, joined by tens of thousands of inhabitants of the county, most warmly welcomed President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Accompanying the RCP and Romanian state leader were Constantin Dascalescu, Emil Bobu, Vasile Barbulescu, Silviu Curticeanu.

Upon their arrival, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were welcomed by the first secretary of the Olt County RCP Committee, Vasile Carp, by the mayor of Scornicesti commune, Constantin Neacsu.

According to an old custom, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were greeted with bread and salt. Groups of children and young people offered them bunches of flowers and recited touching poems.

Then President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu drove through the festively adorned commune of Scornicesti.

Scornicesti commune is today a settlement that has undergone deep-going, renewing transformations in the period inaugurated by the Ninth RCP Congress (1965), just as other localities of the country. Hundreds of flats have been built in beautiful houses and blocks, just as social establishments, with an architecture harmoniously blending the new with old local traditions.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu laid a floral wreath at the tombs of his parents Andruta and Alexandra Ceausescu—a homage paid to those who brought up and educated the RCP and Romanian state leader in the spirit of humaneness, honour and justice, who taught him to always put above anything else the country's vital interests, the loftiest ideals of freedom, independence and progress of the people. One minute's silence was observed.

Next, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu stopped at his parents' house where the brilliant revolutionary militant and ardent patriot, the eminent leader of the RCP and the Romanian state, the most beloved son of the people whose life and revolutionary activity were devoted to the grand cause of the liberty, dignity and happiness of the people, to the prosperity of the homeland, to the ideals of socialism and peace, was born seventy years ago, in 1918, the year when the national unity was accomplished.

On leaving the house, thousands of people, young and old, surrounded President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu with love and affection.

Proud of their commune, of the great achievements scored by the Romanian people under the leadership of the party, of its general secretary, the inhabitants of Scornicesti wished Nicolae Ceausescu a long life, health and power of work to further guide the destinies of the country, of the nation, on the path of socialism and communism, of welfare and peace.

They parted from the inhabitants of the commune in the same warm atmosphere.

Ceausescu Greets North Korean Delegation

SK220541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0505 GMT 22 Jan 88

[Text] Pyongyang January 22 (KCNA)—Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, on January 19 met the party and government delegation of Korea led by Kim Yon-hyok, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council. He stressed that Romania had supported initiatives and proposals for Korea's reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and would, in the future, too, firmly support them.

He hoped that the proposal advanced by Comrade Kim Il-song some time ago would be realised and North-South dialogues arranged for Korea's reunification.

We are pleased with the great successes made in Korea in carrying out the third seven-year plan, he said.

He wished the Korean people greater achievements in the future.

Stoian Presents RCP Message to PSOE Congress

AU222051 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2010 GMT 22 Jan 88

["The RCP's Message of Salute to the 31st Congress of the Spanish Socialist Worker Party"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Madrid, AGERPRES, 22/1/1988—During the proceedings of the 31st Congress of the Spanish Socialist Worker Party [PSOE], Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party, read the RCP's message of salute to that congress. The message expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative ties between the RCP and the Spanish Socialist Worker Party, between the Romanian and Spanish peoples will further develop for the benefit of the two countries, in the interest of the cause of international peace, security and collaboration, of a world free of weapons and wars.

The main concern of the Romanian Communist Party in the international life is the fight to defend and maintain peace, the message reads showing that the RCP considers the fundamental problems of the contemporary epoch to be the cessation of the arms race, the achievement of a passage to palpable steps towards disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place the ensurance of the foremost right of people and nations, to life, to peace, to a free and dignified existence. Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu have militated most consistently for a new way of thinking on and a new approach to the problems of peace and war, to the other serious issues facing mankind. In this respect, Socialist Romania has firmly stated for efficient measures to check the arms race, put an end to all nuclear tests, implement a complex disarmament programme centered on the liquidation of nuclear weapons and providing for the concomitant reduction of conventional arms, of troops and military spending.

In the outlook of the RCP, the message shows, the new way of political thinking implies the settlement of all states of war and conflict between states in various parts of the world by political means, through negotiations, the eradication of underdevelopment, the establishment of a new international economic order, set on full equality and equity, the global resolution to the problem of foreign debts, which is an ever heavier burden to the developing countries.

Hailing the signing of the treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States of America on the elimination of intermediate and shorter-range missiles as an event of historic significance, Romania considers it to be the result of the all peoples' fight, of a realistic policy and, equally, a first step forward towards the conclusion of further understandings on the total elimination of nuclear weapons from Europe and from the world as a whole. The message expresses the belief that a passage will be achieved in 1988 to negotiations and an agreement will be struck on the drastic reduction of conventional weapons in Europe, the liquidation of chemical weapons and the attainment of a new balance of forces to the lowest possible level.

It is our opinion, the message reads, that the maintenance of intermediate- or shorter-range missiles in a number of European states can be neither accepted nor justified.

In the current international circumstances, the message points out we consider that everything possible should be done to strengthen collaboration between communist and worker parties, socialist and social democratic parties, other progressive and democratic forces on the basis of the principles of equality and, mutual respect, in the common fight for freedom and national independence, for detente and collaboration, for disarmament, peace and progress throughout the world.

Meets Spanish Prime Minister

AU231515 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1449 GMT 23 Jan 88

[Text] Madrid, AGERPRES 23/01/1988—The secretary-general of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, Felipe Gonzalez, received Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, RCP representative to the congress of the Spanish Party. On the occasion, the head of the Spanish Government was conveyed a cordial salute and the best wishes from the general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the Spanish people wishes of success and prosperity.

Felipe Gonzalez thanked and requested that President Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed a warm and friendly salute on his behalf, on behalf of the leadership of his party, together with the best wishes of health and personal happiness.

Views were exchanged on the development of the relations between the two parties, on the cooperation between Romania and Spain on various planes, as well as on aspects of the current international situation, emphasis was placed on the positive course of the friendly links between the Romanian Communist Party and the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, grounded on esteem and mutual respect, the joint wish being expressed to further expand them. The determination was also expressed to jointly work to strengthen the manysided cooperation between Romania and Spain, the friendship between the two peoples.

Ion Stoian met with Jose Ramon Caso Garcia, secretary-general of the Democratic and Social Centre [DSC] of Spain, who requested that President Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed choicest feelings of esteem and friendship from DSC leader Adolfo Suarez. The Romanian representative also had interviews with other Spanish politicians.

Daily on Anniversary of Treaty With Hungary

AU231643 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1230 GMT 23 Jan 88

["For Friendship and Cooperation"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/1/1988—Under that heading, the Bucharest newspaper ROMANIA LIBERA marks the fortieth anniversary of the first Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between Romania and Hungary. Recalling moments of the traditional Romanian-Hungarian solidarity and friendship in the fight for liberty and progress, against the hatemongering and chauvinist policy promoted by the exploiting classes, by the forces of reaction and imperialism that were interested in maintaining an atmosphere of hostility in order to rule, the newspaper writes about the Romanian army's participation in the liberation of Hungary and eventually of Czechoslovakia, until the defeat of Nazi Germany, in reference to the first Romanian-Hungarian treaty signed in January 1948, ROMANIA LIBERA writes: The document sanctioned the new, historical realities after the working people's power was established in both countries, and paved the way for cooperation between the Romanian people and the Hungarian people to be set on a new basis as well as to improve and expand continuously.

A major moment in the growth of the bilateral relationship—the newspaper goes on—was the signing of a new Romanian-Hungarian treaty, in Bucharest on February 24, 1972. It provided a new, favourable framework for the intensification and deepening of the bilateral cooperation and set the lines for the further development of political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural cooperation, for work-together in all areas of common interest. Life has proved that the principles of equality, respect for national sovereignty and independence, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage and comradely assistance, and their consistent observance warrant the continuing growth of the cooperative relations between the two countries and peoples.

Last economic growth in both countries created and creates favourable conditions for the expansion of Romanian-Hungarian cooperation, a decisive impact on the relations between the two parties, countries and peoples was and is played by the meetings and talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Janos Kadar that set the guidelines for a stepped-up Romanian-Hungarian cooperation in politics, the economy, technology, science and culture, as well as internationally, in the fight for peace, understanding and cooperation in Europe and worldwide.

On the fortieth anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between Romania and Hungary, the article winds up, the Romanian people expresses its confidence that the Romanian-Hungarian relations will continue to develop, in the interest of both nations, of the general cause of socialism, progress and peace.

Leaders' Public Appearances 17-22 Jan

AU232207 [Editorial Report] Bucharest AGERPRES in English 17-23 January 1988 report the following public appearances of Romanian leaders (sourcelines given in parentheses):

On 20 January, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu visited economic units in Bucharest. (1937 GMT 20 Jan 88)

On 23 January, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, accompanied by PEC members Constantin Dascalescu and Emil Bobu and RCP Central Committee secretaries Vasile Barbulescu and Silviu Curticeanu, visited Nicolae Ceausescu's native commune of Scornicesti, Olt County. (1806 GMT 23 Jan 88)

Between 15 and 19 January, Ion Dinca, member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the government; and Constantin Radu, deputy prime minister of the government, received a DPRK delegation led by Vice Premier Kim Yun-Hyok. (1229 GMT 20 Jan 88)

On 21 January, Ion Coman, member of the PEC and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Colonel General Vasile Milea, candidate member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee and minister of national defense; and Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs, addressed the Bucharest scientific session organized by the minister of National Defense on President Nicolae Ceausescu's forthcoming birthday anniversary. (1847 GMT 21 Jan 88)

On 22 January, Ion Ursu, candidate member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Education; Radu Voinea, chairman of the Academy of the SR of Romania; and other academicians addressed a solemn session organized by the Romanian Academy on President Nicolae Ceausescu's forthcoming birthday anniversary. (1951 GMT 22 Jan 88)

On 19 January, President Nicolae Ceausescu received the departing Somali ambassador Sheik Abdul Mohamed (1658 GMT 19 Jan 88) and the departing Syrian ambassador Hayssam Barakat. (1657 GMT 19 Jan 88). The same day, President Nicolae Ceausescu received a DPRK party delegation led by vice premier Kim Yun-Hyok (2013 GMT 19 Jan 88) and B.C. Gupta, chief editor of Sociolook International Periodical of India. (2018 GMT 19 Jan 88)

On 19 January, Ion Stoian, candidate member of the PEC and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, met with PCE President Dolores Ibarruri and PCE General Secretary Gerardo Iglesias in Madrid. (2003 GMT 19 Jan 88). On 22 January, he presented RCP's message of greetings to the congress of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party [PSOE] in Madrid. (2010 GMT 22 Jan 88) On 23 January, he met with Felipe Gonzalez, PSOE general secretary and prime minister of Spain, and with Jose Ramon Caso Garcia, general secretary of the Democratic and Social Center of Spain. (1449 GMT 23 Jan 88)

On 20 January, Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, signed the protocol of the Romania-EEC Joint Commission meeting in Brussels. He also met in Brussels with Willy de Clercq, member of the EEC Commission in charge of foreign relations; Herman de Croo, Belgian minister of foreign trade; and F. Rollants, secretary general at the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. (2005 GMT 20 Jan 88)

Historian Traces Waldheim's War Record

LD231148 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0006 GMT 23 Jan 88

[By Radmila Gabric]

[Text] Belgrade, January 22 (TANJUG)—"The documents we have examined seriously incriminate Austrian President Kurt Waldheim as regards war crimes on Yugoslav territory", Dr Dusan Plence, the only Yugoslav member of the international commission investigating Waldheim's war past, stated in an exclusive interview to the Belgrade TV studio this evening.

Setting out that he had seen all relevant documents Yugoslavia possesses and that was he was not denied access to any archives or individual documents, Dr Plence said that Waldheim had spent two and a half years in Yugoslavia during World War Two in the very parts where fierce battles were being fought between partisans and the Nazi occupying forces and where genocide was being committed.

Dr Plence said that the international investigating commission would publish its report and formulate the questions to which it will seek answers from Kurt Waldheim sometime around February 20. "I believe that the questions will include one on Waldheim's role in the operations on Mount Kozara in Bosnia", the Yugoslav historian specified.

Waldheim was a Wehrmacht logistics officer for the Kozara region, where "the most perverse and brutal form of genocide in World War Two was committed, a genocide of unarmed population—women, children and the aged", as Yugoslav historian Dr Plence set out. Of the 60,000 Kozara inhabitants who perished in the occupying forces camps, 23,000 were children. Of the 23,000 children, as many as 11,000 were aged between seven months and six years, Dr Plence specified.

The Yugoslav historian said that Waldheim had for a while served as assistant commander of Kostajnica, a town where a collection centre from which Kozara inhabitants were sent to camps was located.

"As far as I am concerned, Kurt Waldheim's role on Mount Kozara has been proved", Dr Plence said, specifying that virtually every day of Waldheim's activities in the operations in the Kozara region could be reconstructed.

"It is now necessary to evaluate the documents and establish the degree of Waldheim's personal responsibility and share in the events, to establish to what extent he had exceeded his authority and abused his position", Dr Plence set out.

The Yugoslav historian underscored that it was an irrefutable fact that "Waldheim's activities were in the function of the genocide" on Mount Kozara.

Austrian Spokesman Rejects Accusations

AU232255 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1852 GMT 23 Jan 88

[Text] Christian, press spokesman for the president, has told Teletext that he rejects the accusations of Yugoslav military historian Plence.

Christian said that by continuing this kind of "slanderous manhunt," an attempt was being made to influence the historians' commission and to stir up opinion against the president.

Koreans in KAL Incident Stayed in Belgrade

LD231247 Belgrade TANUUG in English 0952 GMT 23 Jan 88

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 23 (TANJUG)—Concerning the crash of a South Korean Baghdad-Seoul passenger plane November 29 last year, the Yugoslav security organs, as TANJUG learns, have taken the necessary steps in keeping with their international obligations to explore the circumstances regarding the possible abuse of Yugoslav territory on the part of terrorists.

It was established that between November 23-28, 1987, in the Metropol Hotel in Belgrade, two persons carrying Japanese passports issued to the names of Hachiya Shinichi and Hachiya Mayumi were staying. The two persons were later identified as Kim Sung-il and Kim Hyon-hui. Since there was no suspicion that these were terrorists, there was neither any preliminary warning in this respect, and during their stay in Belgrade no surveillance measures were applied on them.

As was found out, the two persons had arrived in Belgrade on November 23 by an Austrian company flight OS-821. Later it was established that in Vienna on November 119 [as received] they paid ready money buying the air tickets for the Vienna-Belgrade-Baghdad-Abu Dhabi-Bahrain route. They left Belgrade for Baghdad November 28 on an Iraqi IA-226 flight.

While boarding the plane in Belgrade, the regular checks of passengers and luggage were performed by detection devices used by the airport enterprise Beograd. The control of personal luggage was additionally carried out by the Iraqi plane crew immediately before the passengers' entering the plane. From the copies of the tickets and passenger lists it was ascertained that apart from their personal luggage, Schinichi and Mayumi had not [words indistinct] her luggage in possession.

The Yugoslav National Interpol Bureau was addressed also by the National Bureau of the Republic of Korea with a request to forward the definite data on the sojourn of the suspected persons in Belgrade, concerning which request the necessary steps are being undertaken.

U.S. Security Strategy Based on Distrust

LD241203 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1022 GMT 24 Jan 88

[Text] Washington, January 24 (TANJUG)—The U.S. strategy of national security will continue to be based on distrust of the Soviet Union and on preventing the Soviet or any other country's domination in certain regions of the world. This derives from a new document on the strategy of the U.S. national security which was signed by President Ronald Reagan and submitted to the Congress.

Major goals of the protection of U.S. national interests also include maintaining the security of the United States and its allies, preventing transfers of the sensitive military technology to the Eastern block countries or to the enemy countries and groups, reduced relying on nuclear arms and strengthening of conventional military forces, continuing negotiations on arms control, nurturing closer relations with China and preventing the proliferation of nuclear arms in the world.

The comprehensive document also points out that the new style of the Soviet politics has its influence in the world and at times puts the Western governments on the defensive. Although the United States recognizes competitive and primarily rival nature of its relations with the Soviet Union it should nevertheless continue the dialogue with the Soviets in order to explore possibilities for more constructive relations, as President Reagan has said.

The document pays special attention to the U.S. economic interests and to analyses of economic situation in the world. Foreign debts of many developing countries—including U.S. neighbours and allies—have had heavy and destabilizing consequences on the domestic plane. The document announces U.S. intention to continue its help to those countries so that they could achieve noninflationary growth which is to the "mutual economic and security interest."

Official Holds Meeting With USSR's Loginov

LD241534 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 23 Jan 88

[Text] Ilija Djukic, an assistant of the federal secretary for foreign affairs, has had a meeting with Vadim Loginov, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs. They discussed the development of Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation.

Soviet Delegation Holds Talks in Kosovo

AU201900 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 20 Jan 88

[Text] A delegation of the Ministry of the Electro-Technical Industry of the Soviet Union headed by Deputy Minister Yuriy Vasilevich, visited the Trepce Combine, where it discussed the posaibility of further cooperation between the Trepce Combine and the Soviet car battery industry. The Soviet guests showed interest in the possibility of expanding technical and scientific cooperation with the Trepce Combine, and more specifically they showed interest in the production process at the car battery factory and in the measures to protect the collective against pollution. The Soviet guests proposed the joint production of equipment for the combine's needs. Tomorrow, the delegation will visit the battery factory in Pec.

Delegation Returns From Moscow Meeting

LD222350 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1927 GMT 22 Jan 88

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jan (TANJUG)—A Yugoslav delegation which took part from 19 to 21 January in the work of the founding session of the Comecon committee for the agro-industrial complex returned to Belgrade from Moscow this evening. The delegation was led by Sava Vujkov, member of the FEC and chairman of the Federal Committee for Agriculture. At the session there was consideration of many organizational questions of cooperation in the framework of the newly formed committee and on the cooperation plan for 1988-89. Yugoslav organizations will cooperate in several thematic spheres of mutual interest to Comecon and the SFRY, for the purpose of the reciprocal provision of information, and through many multilateral agreements on specialization, cooperation, and scientific-technical collaboration.

During the session a multilateral international agreement between Comecon and the SFRY was signed on the legal protection of types of cultivated plants. During its stay the delegation had several bilateral contacts with other delegations. Talks with Ivan Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on questions of trade and economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries were of special importance.

Delgations Postpone Decision on Iraqi Debt

LD211433 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1337 GMT 21 Jan 88

[Text] Baghdad, January 21 (TANJUG)—The delegations of Yugoslavia and Iraq agreed today that a solution for the problem of meeting Iraqi financial obligations to Yugoslav enterprises working in Iraq be put off for next February.

The one-month pause, it was decided, will be used for attempts to come to satisfying solutions for both sides to problems for which no common language was found during the four-day talks here.

Over a hundred Yugoslav enterprises with almost 8,000 specialists and workers are taking part in carrying out development projects and building infrastructure in

Iraq. Oil deliveries by which Iraq pays, as the two governments agreed, for works by the Yugoslavs have been late between one year and four years, however.

For all that the debt problem remains open ever after the Baghdad talks, it was pointed out in Yugoslav delegation cirlces that the dialogue was useful as "many matters were cleared and agreed on in principle."

SED Study Delegation Visits

LD200319 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1228 GMT 19 Jan 88

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jan (TANJUG)—LCY Central Committee member Vukasin Micunovic held opening talks today in the LCY Central Committee Presidium with a study delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) led by deputy head of the SED Central Committee Department for Culture, Rudi Ralfah [name and title as received]. The SED study delegation, which is visiting Yugoslavia in the framework of an LCY-SED cooperation program, will acquaint itself with the LCY's activities in the cultural sphere.

Orlandic Receives CPCZ's Stefanak

LD202111 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1441 GMT 20 Jan 88

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jan (TANJUG)—Marko Orlandic, member of the LCY Central Committee presidium, today received Michal Stefanak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and director of the CPCZ Central Committee international Affairs' Department, who is paying a working visit to the LCY. During the talks, the two sides assessed as positive the cooperation between the LCY and the CPCZ and relations between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia in general and expressed readiness for their further promotion on the basis of the well-known principles. There was also an exchange of views concerning the topical issues in the two countries and the activities of the (?CPCZ) at the internal level.

M. Stefanak also had working consultations with Dr Aleksandar Sekulovic, head of the sector for the LCY international cooperation. The talks were also attended by Jan Husak, CSSR ambassador to the SFRY.

News Exchange With Intervision Announced

TB191458 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1208 GMT 17 Jan 88

[Text] Prague, Jan 17 (TANJUG)—The Association of Yugoslav Radio and Television Organizations will exchange news with Intervision, the East European countries' radio and television organization.

Chairman of the Yugoslav Radio and Television Executive Secretary Faik Dizdarevic and Secretary General of the International Radio and Television Organization (ORIT), including Intervision, Gennadij Codr agreed on the exchange.

Dizdarevic discussed cooperation with Czechoslovak Television and Radio Director-Generals Jan Zelenka and Jan Riska.

Mikulic Called 'Lilliputian in Deeds'

AU220953 Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian No. 306 29 Dec 87 pp 14-15

[Slaven Letica commentary: "Figure Skater"]

[Text] In the collective awareness (and memory), the political history of forums is usually reduced to a sum of anecdotes. In such a context, Branko Mikulic's (anecdotal) presidential term can be considered to be historic. This, as one can now calmly call him—paraphrasing [Yugoslav writer Veselko] Tenzera's statement on [Yugoslav national soccer team coach Milan] Miljanic—Gulliver in words and Lilliputian in deeds, came to the post as a child of propitious political circumstances and the favorite of the mass media, which at that time were his main ally and now are his worst opponents. At the time of the deep economic crisis (the following economic indicators were inherited from Milka Planinc in 1986: 90-percent inflation, foreign debt of $20.6 billion, 1.1 million unemployed, etc) and of the crisis of individualism (of great personalities) in top federal politics, he was the personality about whom there was a general Yugoslav consensus, and he was the incarnation of the mass collective hope for a better tomorrow.

As premier designate, he had the image of "a man who could meet every challenge," "a good manager," and "a man of action." Finally, his image became one of a "man with a firm hand," something he could not have been reproached for under the circumstances. He had gained that image primarily—but by no means exclusively—as the main organizer of the Sarajevo Winter Olympic Games in 1984. As his political-biographical dowry he brought the certificate of the political creator of the so-called Bosnian economic miracle. The media gave somewhat less promotion to his image as the architect of the republican welfare policy [English term used followed by translation] which was realized through programs of constructing "thousands of kilometers of roads" and "thousands of elementary schools," etc. The great magus of the Bosnian type of justice dispensed on a strictly national basis—the system of cadre quotas was consistently implemented not only in the sphere of political management but also in language policy—took over his new post full of contagious optimism.

In order to make a proper evaluation of his present term of office, it would be best, I think, to use the metaphor of a figure skater. The judges (in this case the public) give such a skater a final mark based on two elements: "technical merit" and "artistic impression," that is, style.

The "technical merit" of the FEC policy used to change all the time. Casting a critical glance at the past, one discovers whimsicality, unreliability, and unstability,

therefore, neuroticism and dependence on the situation. Instead of having policy determine circumstances, circumstances forced policy. It is because of this fact that Mikulic was slowly but definitely losing the reputation of "a man who could meet the challenges" and "a man of action." The example of changing the strategy of a debtor-state behavior toward foreign creditors is perhaps the best confirmation of the theses on this dependence on the situation. Mikulic's government created a new philosophy of repaying foreign debts only then when the country proved incapable of paying $200-300 million of interest due in the third quarter of this year. Even if we abstract the inability to predict the balance of payments (as early as in the last year the IMF predicted that this year we shall lack foreign exchange to the value of $1 billion), there remains the fact that the federal government did not create its debtor's strategy on the basis of a political philosophy, but out of sheer necessity and despair.

Mikulic devoted the beginning of his term mostly to creating a favorable "artistic impression," that is, to making exposes and speeches in which he appeared as a political apostle in the verbal iconography of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program: market, orientation toward exports, competition, modern technology, modern organization, etc. The swan song of that "world" orientation of his was his meeting with our citizens, successful businessmen abroad, at the end of 1986 which was considered impressive by the media, but otherwise was virtually completely unproductive. Mikulic experienced a complete eclipse of his "world phase" this March when he gave an interview to the weekly DER SPIEGEL before his visit to the FRG. For him personally that interview meant the second great export of his personal image. In the first "export" in 1984 he fared perfectly. In the well-known interview for TIME magazine on 23 January 1984, Branko Mikulic, president of the 1984 Winter Olympic Games organizational committee, gave the impression of being the right man in the right place. He showed that he had that media ease and charm which is particularly impressive for a Western reader when it comes from the East (even when what is involved is a false East). He charged interest on this "export" at the moment he was elected to the post of the FEC president: Leading world agencies and newspapers wrote about him with affection and respect.

His interview for DER SPIEGEL at the beginning of this year meant exporting a negative image. The importance of this interview lay less in what Branko Mikulic said than in the way the interview was read, interpreted, and commented on in the West. This is the part of one of Mikulic's answers within a lengthy interview, taken out of context, which was cited and commented on: "...we shall defend our constitutional setup with all available means, including the army. Nobody should have any illusions about that." This stand was interpreted as a repressive threat to striking workers, critically minded intellectuals, and creators of various memorandums and supplements to national programs. The Olympic spirit was disappearing slowly from Premier Mikulic's moves. Mikulic stopped thinking about the "artistic impression" in the country and abroad and about the style of his rule. The one-time favorite of the media became a regular culprit and a punching bag for Yugoslav political columnists.

After this, Mikulic himself and his government started devoting more attention to the "technical composition." The "technical composition" was based completely on the measures of the current economic policy. From a professionally political point of view, one can interpret such a radical move as an argument favoring the thesis on Mikulic's political amateurism. Namely, instead of taking up entire authorship of and responsibility for the political program which had a purely ritual character, he had at his disposal the well-known trick of all modern governments: 1. He could have asked a group of prominent economic advisers to draft the program (by which he would have acquired cheaply the legitimacy of science for his "measures") and 2. He could have shared out political responsibility so that the greatest part was earmarked for republican governments and parliaments, and a considerable part for federal presidiums, which are becoming idler and idler. He did not want to do that, probably because his mentality as a distributor and governor (accumulated during his Bosnian political phase) won in him over the self-preservation instincts of the professional politician.

The Gulliver-type nature of the political word (particularly noticeable in the famous bankruptcy law) has lead Mikulic's government to the Lilliputian-type deed, which was presented well by [Yugoslav film director Rajko] Grlic in the film "Stefica Cvek in the Jaws of Life." It was that well-known scene when [Yugoslav actor] Bata Zivojinovic "threatens" Stefica Cvek with a long-term lovemaking session, and then nothing happened. Legal and rhetorical threats of radical reforms, surgical cuts, bankruptcy en masse, and the like usually ended in cosmetic changes.

When one places Mikulic's career as premier into this context, the Anti-Inflation Program and the events connected with its adoption become understandable and logical. It is again great words, promises of radical reforms with 120 measures, and secrecy and secretiveness which created a framework for a bureaucratic ideology concealing the impotence of his policy and his program. Where does the logic of the program lie? It lies in the very fact that at the moment when it stopped thinking about the "artistic impression," Mikulic's government forced its analysts to assess its achievements and mistakes solely on the basis of economic indicators. In the situation when it became clear that the galloping inflation was reaching hypervelocity, when three republics have already gone bankrupt and one was threatened by bankruptcy, a price-freeze was the only logical move. To make one's staying in the office conditional on such a political program can only be interpreted as the final loss of style on the part of Mikulic and his ministers

(most of whom are covered by the veil of public grayness and anonymity). A politician who came to the post of the FEC president through the main entrance, who proclaimed himself an apostle of enlightened market liberalism, an advocate of economic freedom and initiative, and ambassador of capable, creative, and efficient institutions and individuals, he paid for his term with a program that would mean a final negation of all these attributes of his.

Time will tell whether this fact means a step backward or forward for future FEC policy in 1988. However, the very fact that Branko Mikulic has lost all illusions means his final professional maturity. From being an idealistic politician who was not aware of all the potential and limitations of the post of federal premier, he has become a dogmatic premier. This transformation was probably also influenced by some intimate dramas connected with "Bosnian" events. The Agrokomerc affair has almost completely ruined the structure of the national economy that he had been building wisely and persistently for years. It is therefore not surprising that in a series of interviews and speeches he spoke about Agrokomerc affair with barely concealed bitterness and anger. Having lost the roots of his own public and political image, he has become completely aware of the fact that the only politically realistic thing left to him in the new situation is his present political term.

He has been proved right by an elementary premise in political economy which reads: Every parliament has the kind of government it deserves. Had the federal parliament had intellectual and political strength to define an alternative economic-political program, it would certainly have had another government today too. It did not have it. It does not deserve a better one. The behavior of voting delegates and the media in the case of the Anti-Inflation Program shows that only Slovene and part of the Croatian parliamentary delegations and a smaller part of the media deserve a slightly better program, if not a slightly better government too.

Krunic Attends Vojvodina Plenum

LD222127 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 Jan 88

[Excerpt] Novi Sad, 22 Jan (TANJUG)—The 21st century is around the corner, and any area of scholarship in which this century has not already dawned is lagging seriously behind. This was the warning issued today during the meeting of the provincial committee of the LC of Vojvodina. The assessment was also made that "there is much more room for a critical attitude than for satisfaction."

The plenum today, ranging from the introductory report "The Situation and the Ideopolitical Problems of the Development of Social and Liberal Arts and Sciences and the Tasks of the LC of Vojvodina" submitted by Zivan Berisavljevic, a member of the Presidium of the provincial committee of the LC of Vojvodina, to the discussion and adoption of stands, proceeded in this vein. Bosko Krunic, president of the Presidium of the LC Central Committee, was among those who attended the meeting. [passage omitted]

Slovene TU Council Endorses Strikes

AU220850 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Jan 88 p 3

[V. Simonovic report: "Paragraphs for Dissatisfaction"]

[Text] Ljubljana, 18 Jan—Trade unions in associated labor organizations may, at the workers request or on their own initiative, organize a strike if, in a word, all other self-managing mechanisms and ways of resolving disputes fail, and if their demands have the characteristics of a class protest.

This is the essence of one of the most important points of the "strike rules" whose draft form was today adopted by the Presidium of the Republican Council of Slovene Trade Unions. The aim of these rules is to enable workers to express, through a cultured and democratic discussion, their demands in an organized and efficient way, and to make trade unions in the eyes of observers and participants a real representative of the workers interests. Public debates on these proposals will be held in all trade union organizations until March of this year, but they can be already applied as of today, which will in fact test them in practice.

Independent From State [subhead]

Speaking about the 227 strikes that took place in Slovenia last year, Dusan Rebolj stressed that they hide the pressure for resolving demands in an unprincipled way, from social channels, particularly as regards personal incomes, but on the whole the majority of those strikes represent the workers sharp reaction to state coercion and statist relations, techno-bureaucratic monopoly in conducting business activities and decisionmaking at all levels. According to Rebolj, all the demands of this other group have the characteristics of class pressure and therefore trade unions should not be in a dilemma as to whether to support them or not. "If trade unions do not perform their duties, somebody else will, somebody with different aims and interests."

This refers to the basic question of how to make the existing trade unions separate and independent from the state, executive organs, and business and other entities, and dependent on the workers, their interests, and their demands. It is impossible to attain this role only through cosmetic or minor corrections, the essence of trade unions work must also be reviewed. This is also the direction of the strike rules which—because of the class character of the majority of the workers demands in strikes through which they want to change the existing situation in associated labor organizations and deeper in society—demand a significantly different role for trade

unions. This could be secured by obliging the trade union to lead the strike. Other organizations that would have to and could do that, do not exist, Rebolj stressed.

The Role of Strike Committees [subhead]

According to the strike rules, trade unions are obliged to inform the communal trade union council and the appropriate trade union committee, the Presidium of the Slovene Trade Unions, and if necessary, the relevant organs in the sociopolitical community, of a decision to organize a strike, the situation in the work organization, and reasons for the strike. In the cases concerning a work organization of a special social interest, the announcement of a strike would have to come at least 10 days in advance. When a strike takes place, the workers have the right and duty to form a strike committee whose function can be performed by the trade union executive council, if the workers accept it and if the trade union is the organizer of the strike. The strike committee must include the representatives of the striking workers, workers council, and the trade union of the work organization in question.

If the workers express mistrust in the organization's trade union, the setting up of the strike committee is organized by the communal council of trade unions. According to the draft rules, the strike committee ceases its work upon the management's acceptance of decisions regarding the content, method, and procedure of solving workers demands.

The associate labor organization's trade union, and if necessary, the communal council of trade unions, must ensure that no proceedings are undertaken against the members of the strike committee. The same applies to the striking workers. Drago Vidrih said that the rules ought to be shorter and more precise. "We have not said anything about short stoppages, stoppages that last only half an hour or a little bit longer."

Miha Ravnik, president of the Republican Council of Slovene Trade Unions, explained that these stoppage do not require any organization or rules, but that they are needed for the strikes which we are encountering more often. Rajko Lesjak pointed out that more attention should be paid to the evaluation of circumstances in work organizations because trade unions aktivists do not know how to explain the position of their work organization.

Karel Lipic, suggested that the rules should provide for the possibility of the trade union organizing and conducting a strike throughout entire branches of the economy that have recently been in increasingly difficult positions. In Janez Zeleznik's opinion, these rules represent the first admission that socialism is not a society without conflicts. Expressing his support for the rules, Franc Berginc said that the trade union organization must "squeeze" itself between the state and the workers, otherwise all trade union leaderships will lose their trust among the workers. In Franc Sikosek's opinion, the role of strike committees should be performed by trade union executive councils, otherwise one could have the emergence of various masterminds as in the Litostroj case.

At the end, Miha Ravnik concluded that the rules will be made significantly shorter and more precise after public discussion. As far as the proposal regarding the trade union organization leading strikes in the branches of the economy is concerned, Ravnik pointed out that by this the trade union would be fulfilling the role of the political and self-managing system. And finally, Ravnik warned that it is primarily the aktivists in work organizations that should be trained for this kind of job in the trade union organization.

[The following passage appears boxed within the item]

Beyond the Factory Gate [subhead]

Last year in Slovenia there were 227 strikes, 81 forced meetings, and 78 extraordinary meetings of the workers. About 34,300 workers took part in these work stoppages that is approximately 90.6 percent more than in the previous year. In December alone 11,900 workers went on strike. Last year there were 39.3 percent more strikes and work stoppages than in 1986. In some cases, workers expressed their dissatisfaction outside their work organization.

Loncar Endorsed by SAWPY Federal Conference

LD221128 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1012 GMT 22 Jan 88

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jan (TANJUG)—The Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference endorsed the proposal that Budimir Loncar be appointed federal secretary for foreign affairs.

The Presidium assessed that Budimir Loncar fulfills the conditions and criteria of the federation's social contract on the realization of cadre policy.

The SAWPY Federal Conference's endorsement will be sent to the FEC for further action.

Zagreb Military District Command Meets

LD201939 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1518 GMT 20 Jan 88

[Text] Zagreb, 20 Jan (TANJUG)—In 1987 Zagreb Military District achieved significant results in combat training, education, and moral-political unity of the Army units and personnel. This was said today in the Zagreb Military District Command during a meeting which, in addition to the most responsible officers of Zagreb Military District and representatives of the LC, the Socialist Youth Federation and the TU, was also

attended by Vice Admiral Petar Simic, assistant federal secretary for national defense, and Stanko Stojcevic, president of the Croat LC Central Committee Presidium.

It was stressed that the entire process of further developing and enhancing the moral-political situation and combat training had proceeded under the complex circumstances resulting from the military-political situation in the world and the complex socioeconomic and sociopolitical situation in the country. Attention was drawn to efforts on the part of the entire Army personnel to contribute to the sociopolitical and economic stabilization by implementing the resolutions of the 13th LCY Congress, economizing, and increasing efficiency.

According to a statement from the meeting, Stanko Stojcevic spoke about the socioeconomic and sociopolitical trends in the SR of Croatia and their impact on the political-security situation in the republic.

Vice Admiral Simic informed those present about the main directions in further developing moral-political unity and combat readiness in the SFRY Armed Forces.

Bringing the meeting to a conclusion, Colonel General Martin Spegelj, commander of Zagreb Military District, expressed satisfaction at the results achieved which, he stressed, put us under obligation to invest even greater efforts in enhancing the moral-political situation and the unity and combat readiness of Zagreb Military District.

Prijepolje Limka Footwear Factory Strike Ends

AU201945 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 20 Jan 88

[Text] We have just received a report from Prijepolje which says that the 3-day work stoppage in the Prijepolje Limka Footwear Factory, in which about 850 workers took part, has ended. After a debate at a meeting that lasted several hours, the workers accepted the explanation that no conditions exist to justify a raise in personal incomes and resumed work. They also accepted initiatives to change regulations on to rewards and to demand stricter responsibility for providing jobs.

No Damage Reported in Krsko Region Earthquake

LD220912 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0815 GMT 22 Jan 88

[Text] Zagreb, Jan. 22 (TANJUG)—Apparati of the Zagreb Seismological Institute registered last night at 02:41 an earthquake with the epicenter in the Krsko region, 65 kilometers west of Zagreb, where the only Yugoslav nuclear plant is located. The magnitude of the earthquake was 3.4 points by Richter scale.

The earthquake disturbed the population of Krsko and nearby settlements. There has been no report on possible material damage.

Krsko Nuclear Plant Undamaged

LD221546 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1432 GMT 22 Jan 88

[Text] Krsko, 22 Jan (TANJUG)—The nuclear power plant in Krsko is built in such a way as to resist even earthquakes of up to 9 degrees on the Mercalli scale. For this reason the earthquake, which hit the area where the plant is situated at 0241 hours local time this morning could not cause any damage.

Though the quake was weak, only 4.5 to 5 degrees on the Mercalli scale, the instruments installed in the plant recorded it, and it was also felt by night-shift workers. It is characteristic for buildings of this type, such as the Krsko nuclear power plant, to oscillate even during the weakest of earthquakes, which in the Krsko area is not infrequent. This is why special care was taken about the resistance to quakes when plans were drawn up for the plant.

The tape on which the earthquake was recorded will be sent to Skopje for expert analysis, it is stressed at the plant.

Two Earthquakes Hit Slovenia

LD241540 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1434 GMT 24 Jan 88

[Text] Ljubljana, 24 Jan (TANJUG)—Apparatus at the Ljubljana Seismological Station last night and early this morning recorded two weak earthquakes, which caused no material damage or much public alarm.

The first earthquake at 30 minutes after midnight [2330 GMT on 23 Jan], with its epicenter 80 km east of Ljubljana had an intensity of 4 degrees on the Mercalli Scale. The second was recorded at 0606 [0506 GMT] and was weak in intensity, with its epicenter 50 kms southwest of Ljubljana. This is the third earthquake in Slovenia since Friday. The earthquake recorded on Thursday-Friday night which had an intensity of 6 degrees on the Mercalli scale, and the one last night had their epicenters in the occasionally seismically active region of the Krsko valley.